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31 MARCH 1996

## Near East/South Asia Report

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31 March 1986

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AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT PROVIDES HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME CITIZENS

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 21 Jan 86 p 4

[Text]

**KABUL, (BIA)—**

Along with other measures taken by our revolutionary party and the state for the welfare and prosperity of the people in various parts of our country, the provision of shelter has received the local point of attention.

Accordingly the Nawabad-e-Pul-e-Charkhi project has been worked out to provide housing for those citizens who cannot afford to buy land and build houses within the master plan area of Kabul city. The project, when completed, will provide housing for the citizens at the lowest possible price.

According to Khair Mohammad Kargar, Vice-president of the executive committee of the People's Deputies' Jirgah (Council) of Kabul city for construction affairs, Nawabad-e-Pul-e-Charkhi project covers an area of 877 hectares of land and is planned to provide housing for over 85,000 people.

The project consists of a total of 13,211 land plots, each covering an area of three hundred square meters.

The project is located

13 kilometers from the centre of the city and is linked with it by a highway.

Kargar added that so far, a great number of Kabul citizens have applied individually or collectively through the institutions in which they work to the executive committee of the people's Jirgah of Kabul city and have obtained the lands for housing.

Besides, the Department of Construction Enterprise of the committee, in order to solve the housing problems of its workers and employees, has already started to build houses in an area covering 300 plots of land.

The department has provided all facilities for its workers and employees and will continue to do so in future too.

The vice-president of the construction affairs said that the workers and government employees who cannot afford to pay the prices of the lands at once, are given the choice to pay in installments,

provided the institutions in which they work guarantee.

In order to speed up the process and completion of the project, the construction raw materials, most of which will be produced locally, are to be provided at reasonable prices for the clients.

In the above project, public utilities such as schools kindergartens, mosques, polyclinics, banks, public paths, athletic gymnasiums, recreational facilities, administrative buildings, pharmacies, first aid centres, supermarkets, libraries, shops, work-shops, food-stuffs cooperatives etc. are planned in accordance with the city planning norms.

Water supply for the project will be provided by sinking deep wells. In the future, according to the master plan of Kabul city, the water supply network of the project will be provided from the water course of Logar river.

AFGHANISTAN

PAPER REPORTS 120 MUJAHIDIN 'MARTYRED' IN 2 OPERATIONS

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 29 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (Dispatches) — Soviet and Afghan government forces backed by jets martyred more than 120 Mujahideen in two operations in eastern and western Afghanistan, a western diplomat said Tuesday.

In eastern Nangarhar Province, Soviet forces and their Afghan allies launched a four-day sweep on Jan. 17 to stop Muslim guerrillas from attacking Afghan military posts near Jalalabad City, about 100 miles (160 km) southeast of Kabul, the diplomat said.

The Soviets employed "jets and 400 military vehicles" during the drive, the diplomat told reporters on condition he not be named.

There was no way to confirm the report independently since western reporters rarely have been allowed into Afghanistan since the December 1979 Soviet invasion.

The Soviets entered Afghanistan to back the communist government of President Babrak Karmal against an insurgency by Muslim guerrillas. There are currently an estimated 150,000 Soviet troops in the country.

"Six tanks, two helicopters and one jet were destroyed," the diplomat said, quoting

information from Mujahideen sources on the offensive near Jalalabad. "But 114 Mujahideen were martyred or wounded and many civilians affected."

Before launching the attack, Soviet forces were deployed in the Kumar Valley north of Jalalabad to cut the Mujahideen's main escape and supply route from neighboring Pakistan, the diplomat said.

In an operation in western Herat Province, the diplomat said Soviet and Afghan government troops supported by air cover attacked Mujahideen positions near Herat City, about 420 miles (680 km) west of Kabul, the diplomat said.

He said 120 Mujahideen were martyred and 60 wounded in the attack, which occurred in late January.

**Factional Fighting**

In another development, a gunfight erupted on Jan. 20 in the office building of Afghan Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshtmand and a little later an ambulance was seen entering the premises, the diplomat said.

It was not known if Keshtmand was in the building at the time.

The diplomat said the shooting apparently was



sparked by a factional struggle within the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, but he could not say who was involved.

Quarrels between rival Afghan communist factions have previously sparked gunbattles inside the Arg Palace, where Karmal has his office.

#### **Pak. Town Strafed**

Meanwhile, Soviet-built military helicopters strafed a key Pakistani town near the Afghan border Monday, killing one person and injuring 18 others.

A senior government official in the Northwest Frontier Province capital of Peshawar said the attack by two Afghan army helicopters escorted by three jet fighters caused panic in the town of Parachinar, located about five miles (8 km) from the Afghan frontier.

The government official, who asked not to be named, said one person was killed and 18 wounded in the rocket attack on Parachinar, which lies on a key infiltration route into Afghanistan by anti-

Soviet insurgents and is a major stopover point for Pakistan-bound Afghan refugees.

He said the attack on Parachinar, 155 miles (250 km) west of Islamabad and 80 miles (128 km) south of Peshawar, was the first time Afghan aircraft had hit a town of that size and importance.

A resident of Parachinar, Yusuf Husain, said in a telephone interview that Pakistani anti-aircraft guns repeatedly fired at the helicopters and jet fighters but missed their targets.

#### **Military Post Captured**

Meanwhile Agency Afghan press from London said that Harkat-e-Inqilab-e-Islami Mujahideen in Faryab attacked a military post in Daulatabad recently, capturing the post commander Muhammad Ishaq along four of his colleagues.

The AAP report said that 40 Karmal troops stationed at the post defected to the Mujahideen while two Mujahids were martyred and three were injured.

**BANGLADESH**

**ENVOY BRIEFS PRESS ON SOVIET INITIATIVES, AID**

**Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 7 Feb 86 p 12**

[Text]

The Soviet Ambassador to Bangladesh, Mr. V.G. Bellacv, said that the Soviet peace proposal as detailed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement on January 13 aimed at complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the world and to free people from the fear of utter destruction.

Speaking to newsmen at a Press briefing session held at Soviet Embassy Club on Wednesday the Soviet ambassador has outlined the long-term programme and strategy of Soviet peace initiative at three stages.

In replying to a question of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the Soviet ambassador told that Soviet troops were sent there on the request of the Afghan Government to safeguard its independence and sovereignty from the aggression of imperialist countries on the basis of a mutual agreement signed between the two countries in 1974.

Speaking about the bilateral relations between Bangladesh

and the USSR the Soviet envoy said that the Soviet government continued to assist Bangladesh in her economic development programmes particularly in the field of generation of power to feed the increasing demand of industries and expanding agriculture. He said that several thermal power plants with a total generating capacity of 740 megawatt are being set up at Ghorasal in collaboration with the Soviet government. He also disclosed that the Soviet government was eager to assist Bangladesh in constructing a bridge over the river Rupsa at Khulna connecting Chalna port with the rest of Bangladesh. Regarding bilateral trade between the two countries, the Soviet ambassador told that besides traditional items like jute and jute goods, the USSR is also trying to expand her trade on non-traditional items like garments from Bangladesh in order to improve and widen the trade between the two countries.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1491

BANGLADESH

POLITICAL LEADERS PROTEST SOVIET ENVOY'S REMARKS

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Five central leaders of Jatiya Party and Hindu Kalyan Samity president in two separate statements issued yesterday protested against certain remarks of Soviet Ambassador in Bangladesh Mr V. G. Beliaev at the press conference addressed by him on Wednesday.

Jatiya Party leaders Mahabubul Huq Dulan, Shamsuzzaman Mintu, Nazimuddin Al Azad, Shamim Al Mamun and Golam Sarwar Milan in a joint statement described as indecent a remark of the Ambassador that the Bangladeshis had forgotten Soviet role in 1971.

Denouncing a remark of the Soviet Ambassador about the media of Bangladesh he said that it was undesirable since there were news and criticisms in the media regarding both the superpowers. The USA also comes under criticism here, they added.

They said, our media believe in democratic norms and do not carry "communist advertisements" like the Soviet media.

They said that the gratefulness for assistance could not be shown by compromising independence and sovereignty of the country.

They said that some foreign powers which had become active after independence of Bangladesh to establish influence here by playing up their assistance in the war of independence of Bangladesh were still trying to block the establishment of an elected government with the help of their local agents.

The Jatiya Party leaders urged the people not to be misled by any quarter.

They said, "comparing the Rajakars of 1971 with the valiant mujaheeds of Afghanistan the Soviet Ambassador has virtually exposed his country's role in this region."

They said the people of the country could force the hegemonist forces to abandon their design to install an Afghan-style puppet government in this country.

Bangladesh Hindu Kalyan Samity president Sree Rana Dewanjee in a statement said that the people of Bangladesh would remember with deep gratitude the Soviet assistance given in 1971, but they would not also forget the un-diplomatic attitude of the Soviet Union towards Bangladesh after its independence.



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stronger than the inclusion of Spain and Portugal in the EEC would not change the basic structure of the textile industry in the community. He said the community is to import 48 per cent of its textile requirements.

### Concern over high US interest rates

Mr Cheysson expressed grave concern over the high rate of interest in the United States and called upon all to persuade the U.S. to bring down the rate of interest for the benefit of all. He said if the growth in rest of the world drops due to high rate of interest the United States will suffer. He said "we don't want to pressure on the U.S. but urge them to bring down the interest rate". He said "the developed countries should understand that if there is no growth elsewhere, there will be no growth at home".

Referring to a petition on the EEC's help for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Mr Cheysson said the area should be identified by the association itself. He, however, felt that the recommendations put forward for the benefit of all member countries of the SAARC should be taken up and the EEC would extend all-out help for such regional groups.

national groups.

Welcoming formation of the SAARC Mr Cheysson who was the Foreign Minister of France, said formation of the association would hopefully reduce tension in the area. He said France, which fought wars with Germany and Britain were working harmoniously for common interest under the umbrella of the EEC. He said the EEC is having good political and economic relations with ASEAN too.

Replying to question on political relations with Bangladesh Mr Cheysson said both his community and Bangladesh have common concern for Iran-Iraq war, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. He regretted that due to Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea entire Indo-China was cut off from the rest of the world.

Regarding the EEC sanctions on South Africa to discourage the apartheid policy of Botha Government Mr Cheysson said the community would do every thing to wipe out racism from the world. We must make the world a peaceful shade for our grandchildren. He said the community is extending help to the blacks in South Africa for meeting their legal and other expenses.

### EEC, SAARC Cooperation

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 8 Feb 86 p 5

[Continued]

[Start]

The European Commissioner for North-South Relations, Claude Cheysson, said on Thursday that the European Economic Community was ready to help the newly created South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation both technically and financially. This assurance of aid from modern history's oldest and most successful regional grouping has come when the SAARC is just two months old. Since the South Asian Cooperation comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka was launched at a summit meeting in Dhaka last December, the EEC has been showing an avid interest in the growth of the regional forum.

Mr Cheysson at a news conference at the end of the five-day official visit to Bangladesh said that the EEC would be eager to assist any SAARC

labelled projects. The selected ones should cover include regional economic co-operation programmes and training of personnel. The willingness of the EEC to assist regional groupings like the SAARC, come from the history of the European community itself. After the most deadliest period World War in which 25 million people, mostly in Europe, had perished, the Europeans have realised the value of regional cooperation in building stronger political links and stability. "Since we have benefited from regional cooperation in the EEC we would support similar cooperative efforts in other parts of the world," Mr Chysson said.

Bangladesh which had initiated the SAARC believes that through structured regional cooperation, bilateral differences in South Asia will be narrowed and a healthy climate for wider relations created. The SAARC has identified some areas of cooperation ranging from agriculture to telecommunications, but the top leaders of the seven countries have expressed hopes that new areas will be included soon. As the SAARC grows, its avenue for cooperation with the EEC will also increase and will soon reach the level of cooperation that the European Community has with the ASEAN nations.

On a bilateral plane, the EEC has attached importance to its ties with Bangladesh. Mr Chysson who had met with President Ershad, Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury and the Ministers for food, agriculture and irrigation, stressed that these ties should be further expanded. In detailed talks with Finance Adviser M. Svedarman, Mr Chysson indicated EEC's willingness to explore areas for joint ventures and for helping Bangladesh achieve self-sufficiency in food. The talks led to the signing of three agreements on Thursday in the areas of food aid, cereal seeds and cotton development involving about 15 million ECU.

Bangladesh is a beneficiary of the EEC programme of financial and technical assistance. The on going 16 development projects financed by the EEC account for 100 million dollars and this is in addition to a 25 million dollar food aid annually. In the case of trade, 25 per cent of Bangladesh's exports go to the EEC countries while the latter account for nearly 12 per cent of the imports. Bangladesh's exports of shrimps to the

Continued on next page

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## Germany Exports are Booming

~~Page~~ THE TRANSLATION CENTER in English 10 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

The **Department of Agriculture** issued to **Lincoln University** on a **\$ 100,000** loan. The loan is to be used for the purchase of land and the building of a new dormitory. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 10 years. The interest on the loan is to be paid by the university. The loan is to be repaid in 10 equal annual payments of \$10,000 each. The first payment is due on September 1, 1910. The loan is to be repaid in 10 equal annual payments of \$10,000 each. The first payment is due on September 1, 1910. The loan is to be repaid in 10 equal annual payments of \$10,000 each. The first payment is due on September 1, 1910.

[illegible]

**THE**

The slight relaxation by the United States may improve the situation which will be very insignificant in the context of the present position. The developed states should help the poor to survive, and a genuine industry must

Thousands of employees of 700 major national industries including government departments on Sunday brought out processions parading the streets to press home their unemployment demand. Sunday was the first day of their freedom of the programme to make their demands.

The demands include freedom of salary in par with the other strong unions, and benefits given to the workers of public sector industries by the National Wage Commission, stoppage of wages for overtime and research work.

There were isolated incidents of birds falling in some of the other areas affected by the precipitation. The findings are particularly concerned in England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Northern Spain.

Later, they held a rally at  
Barnes Stadium and called  
upon the authorities to accept  
their demand for February  
elections when a general amnesty  
of all would be announced.

...the ... ..

# Commerce Minister's Press Conference

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

## [Text]

The new two-year term, category-by-category Bangladesh-USA quota accord provides for exports of 40 lakh dozens of ready-made garments, covering seven items under it, per annum to the US market. This, according to a rough estimate, will represent a 100 per cent increase in the existing export trade volume, involving the particular items under the accord, to the USA.

The accord, signed in Washington on February 7 last following quota consultations between Bangladesh team led by Commerce Secretary Mr. ABM Golam Mostafa and the US trade representative officials headed by Mr. Charles Carlisle, will remain in force till January 31, '88. Provision has been made for a six per cent automatic increase in quota levels for each related category in the second year of the accord which has been made effective from February 1 this year.

A total of over 1.60 lakh dozens of cotton shirts, lying at various points as embargoed cargo following the earlier imposition of quota on the same, will be allowed for entry to the US market and the entire quantum will be lifted for marketing in the USA by March 7 next. The volume of such embargoed cargo will be adjusted against the new agreed combined quota of synthetic and cotton shirts, on an equal annual basis during the period of the accord (1986-88).

Elaborating on the quotas for ready-made garments' categories under the accord, Commerce Secretary Mr. ABM Golam Mostafa told the newsmen at a Press conference at the Secretariat office of the Commerce Minister in Dhaka on Tuesday that it ensured "very very substantial gains" for Bangladesh in the context of growing protectionist sentiment particularly relating to Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) in the USA. This was possible because of goodwill and understanding between the two sides, he added.

He pointed out that the quota for cotton trousers, shirts and shorts (categories 347 and 348) earlier agreed at 6,15,044 dozens, was raised under the new ac-

cord to 9.9 lakh dozens. There will be a combined quota in operation for synthetic shirts (category 640) and cotton shirts (category 340) at the level of 13 lakh dozens under the accord compared to earlier agreement about the quota on category 340 at 3.30 lakh dozens and the latest average annual trade figure at 2,37,589 for category 640, he added. The hold level at 84,010 dozens for women's coats and pants (category 335) under hitherto call notice has been added, been raised to 1.10 lakh dozens. For cotton handgloves (category 331) and cotton ladies blouse (category 341), the quotas under the new accord, will be at 5.05 lakh and 11 lakh dozens respectively which are marginally higher than the current levels, as indicated by the latest trade figures, the Commerce Secretary noted.

Commerce Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed told the newsmen at the Press conference that the new accord would provide greater relief and leeway for better operations of the country's ready-made garments industry which had been facing serious problems particularly after the adverse quota restrictions over the recent months. He noted that, the accord served the best interests of the country under the given set of circumstances and felt that efforts would now be needed to diversify the exports of garments industry, both direction-wise and item-wise. He stressed the need for healthy environment and understanding between the workers and the management in the garments industry sector. He pointed out that even the quotas on particular items in the UK and France could not be fulfilled last year. The US market also provides scope for export product diversification since only a few items out of a large number of US textile import categories are covered under the new quota accord, he stated.

Kazi Zafar said that a buyers sellers meet would soon be held in London to enable Bangladeshi exporters of ready-made garments to boost their export operations in the UK market. He stated that efforts were also being made by his ministry to export more garments from Bangladesh to the socialist

countries, the Middle East and other potential markets.

Meanwhile, Commerce Secretary Mr. ABM Golam Mostafa stated at the Press conference that the Bangladesh team, composed of the government officials and six representative from Bangladesh Readymade Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association Dr. Kamal Hossain (as legal adviser to the Association) made a strong plea for special dispensation for Bangladesh as one of the least developed countries at the three day quota consultations from February 5 to 7 last in Washington. He felt that the response from the US side was quite positive and this, backed by political will at the highest level between the two sides, paved the way for the signing of the new accord on more favourable terms for Bangladesh compared to other similar accords signed by the USA with Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and other countries.

About the importance of the US market for Bangladesh garments industry in its present level and direction-wise export operations, the Commerce Secretary said that about 80 per cent of Bangladeshi garments' exports "go to the US market and in all, 17 categories of garments items from Bangladesh are now involved in such trade transactions". He felt that the new accord would enable Bangladesh to reach its position as the sixth largest exporter of readymade garments in all categories under quota or outside it to the US market after Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea and China.

While making an assessment about the impact of the new Bangladesh-US quota accord on the operations in the existing operational garments' units in the country, the Commerce Secretary observed that the accord with its quota structure would by itself alone ensure six months productive operations for the units, provide opportunity for exports of about 8,500 to 10,000 dozens at the minimum by each of the unit to the US market and guarantee an average annual export earnings of about Taka 375 crore to the USA.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1495



**BANGLADESH**

## REPORT ON FRG PRESIDENT'S AIRPORT PRESS CONFERENCE

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

West German President Dr. Richard Von Weizsaecker on Friday suggested institutionalisation of cooperation between SAARC EEC and other regional co-operations to promote international peace. "It is possible and advisable to institutionalise global peace through regional co-operations" he said.

Addressing a crowded Press conference at the Press room of the VVIP lounge at Zia International Airport before leaving for Kuala Lumpur after a five-day state visit to Bangladesh the FRG President lauded Dhaka's initiative in the launching of the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC). He said that SAARC had greatly contributed to the concept of regional co-operation and it had helped the efforts for peace in South Asia. He advocated for an international peace policy to remove confrontation between the big and small countries.

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany said that one of the reasons for his state visit to Bangladesh, the first by an FRG President was to have a political dialogue with President Ershad as Bangladesh had grown into an important and stabilising voice not only in South Asia but also in other parts of the world. He appreciated the increased voice of Bangladesh in global situations. He termed the nomination of Bangladesh's Foreign Minister to the presidency of the United Nations General Assembly as a reflection of Dhaka's leadership and weight in world affairs.

The West German President assured President Ershad of his country's meaningful and sensible assistance to the economic development efforts in Bangladesh. Expressing his satisfaction over the utilisation of German

economic aid in Bangladesh he said "the outlook of future help is satisfactory."

The FRG President said that Bangladesh had made impressive achievements in the field of economic development since its liberation in 1971 when most of its infrastructure was destroyed. He said that his country provided help and assistance to the energy, agriculture, family planning and other infrastructure development in the post-liberation Bangladesh. In this regard he mentioned about the German-aided Ashugani thermal power station that had been running for the last 15 years without any amendment.

President Weizsaecker believed that the overall economic development of Bangladesh was linked with its social development process. Turning to President Ershad who was sitting beside him the West German President said "your publicised announcement to move to democracy will not only help the political stability but also the social development process."

In reply to a question on disarmament the West German President asserted that the wealth and resources of this earth should not be used for arms but for the welfare of the human beings. He, however, observed "we can not expect to turn the world into an armless paradise tomorrow even we start."

Asked to comment on the Soviet proposal to eliminate the nuclear arms by the end of this century the FRG President said "we are on a process of a new dialogue between the two super powers the first round of which has already been held in Geneva". He believed that this dialogue could and should lead to disarmament.

President Weizsaecker said "You here and we in the centre of Europe will be equally affected by the nuclear threat". He cautioned "we are now talking about

chemical and nuclear weapons but we should not forget about the conventional weapons in disarmament."

On the prospect of North-South dialogue the West German President said "it should not only remain a dialogue but should turn into a bundle of actions". He said that his country believed in open market economy and he observed that the on-going development process on both sides in the south could contribute to the expansion of market in the north.

When the West German President requested his Bangladesh counterpart to give his comments at the Press conference President Ershad said that he had very fruitful discussions with President Weizsaecker on international and regional issues. He said that he was happy with the West German President's assurance of help and assistance to Bangladesh in future. Reciprocating the wish of his guest President Ershad said that Bangladesh would contribute to world peace.

Later President Ershad gave the West German President a warm send off at the airport. President Weizsaecker was accorded a Guard of Honour before he boarded his special aircraft of the West German Air force. A 21-gun salute heralded the end of the five-day state visit of the West German President when he started to climb the ramp of his plane.

Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrators Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed and Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmood members of the cabinet heads of diplomatic missions and high ranking civil and military officials were present at the airport to see off the West German President.

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CSO: 4600/149

BANGLADESH

PAPERS REPORT ON PROBLEMS IN INDIAN BORDER AREA

Thousands Reported Evicted

Shaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

RANGPUR, Feb. 19.—Indians are carrying out planned plans to grab Dohagram and Angarpota enclaves permanently.

According to information received from these besieged enclaves, Indian villagers, forcibly took possession of them of about five months back from the enclave people who are the owners of these lands over a hundred years.

The churs included Bhadrachar, Jamatichar, Panchchar, Taherichar, Shambhar, Manmoychar, Panchkurichar, Dewanchar, Mohand, Gaurachar, Panchimanchar. Indians had evicted these enclave people from their ancestral homes of these churs and settled themselves permanently.

In the meantime Indian Border Security Force (BSF) arrested

at least 15 camps around Dohagram and Angarpota enclaves. These BSF camps are under direct control of these BSF company headquarters namely Vardh Company headquarters, Tin Ligna Company headquarters and Dohagram Company headquarters.

Several hundred BSF jawans posted in these camps have set some reign of terror on these enclave people. It is learnt according to an allegation, BSF jawans are forcibly taking away food, grain, rice, fire woods and other goods from inside the enclaves. Sometimes BSF at gun point forced enclave people to carry these goods to their camps.

Besides, these Indian crimes aided by BSF compelled enclave people to pay a huge amount as subscriptions for different Hindu festivals.

An embankment constructed within Indian territory on the western side of Dohagram enclave only to direct the flow of river waters towards the enclave so that it could be washed away by the onrush of river water. On the other hand, Indians started purchasing enclave people's land at high prices in view of establishing their rights there.

Looting theft and other crimes in the enclaves by Indian miscreants made life of the people unbearable. Large-scale death due to starvation and want of medical aid were also reported from inside the enclaves.



## Political Leaders Protest

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Leaders of a number of political parties in separate press statements on Thursday expressed their concern over the creation of disturbances in the Angarpota and Dahagram enclaves by Indian nationals and called for mobilising public opinion in this regard.

Al-Haj Mohammad Zamir Ali Secretary General, Bangladesh Muslim League (Huda) condemned the activities of Indian nationals in those two enclaves and the recent occupation of 12 islets. He alleged that the Government remained unconcerned about it and called for creation of public opinion by being imbued with the spirit of the Language Movement.

Gazi Shohidullah Chairman of Bhasani NAP, in a similar statement protested against the oppressive activities of Indians on the residents of Angarpota and Dahagram and said this was the outcome of the failure on India's part to hand over the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh.

He demanded immediate return of the occupied islets to the inhabitants of the enclaves, and protested against what he termed a weak policy of the Government in this regard.

Messrs Shafiqul Alam Prodhan President and Anisur Rahman, General Secretary, Jatiya Gonotantrik Priti, in a joint press statement termed the incident as an expression of expansionist mentality, and said such activities were fuelled by a policy of appeasement.

They urged the people to be vocal about this and called upon the Government to raise the issue at international forums including the SAARC.

LT (P) (P) Shohriar Rashid Khan President and Mr Waiduzzaman General Secretary of Pragatishil Gonotantrik Shakti in a joint press statement termed the incidents as attacks on the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh, and an outcome of the policy of appeasement.

## Problems With Demarcation

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by Abdus Shahed]

[Text]

RANGPUR, Feb 25: Tates of 2000 people of two enclaves of Dahagram and Angarpota, under blockade by Indians for the past two weeks are unknown.

Inhabitants who fled the enclaves just as the blockade was imposed said these people depend on mainland Bangladesh for everything—food, clothing and medicine—and they cannot procure them from the Indian side.

"Their suffering must have reached unbearable stage" said

one inhabitant of Angarpota who arrived here this week.

The blockade was imposed by the so-called Tin Bigha Son gram Committee with a view to grabbing the enclaves along with newly emerged charland.

The committee, for unknown reasons, opposed the survey work for demarcation of the Tin Bigha and India-Bangladesh border near the enclaves which started under an agreement between two countries.

The work was stopped just after posting the first demarcation pole.

The demarcation work started at 9 a.m. on January 28 this year from Bangladesh sub-pillar No. 3 and Indian Fulkata Mouja No. 101. A bamboo pole was placed at the starting point. The Deputy Commissioner Coochbihar, S.D.O. Mekliganj and BSF Captain on Indian side and four members of Bangladesh survey team was present at this time. The programme was suspended after the first point was decided.

The first bamboo pole which was posted on the first day was taken away by the group of Indian citizens after half-an-hour of its posting.

On January 29 when the survey team of India and Bangladesh started working again, few hundreds Indian citizens started chanting slogans go

back survey team. The survey team came back after they had felt insecure.

Meanwhile members of Dhaprahat Sangram Committee started instigating the people of enclaves to opt for India. One Abdul Majid from enclaves was asked to go to India territory with some day labours for jobs. He went to Mekliganj on February 3. One Narudatta of Mekliganj threatened Abdul Majid that if the enclaves habitants did not want to join India they will be forced to die without food and necessary commodities.

The enclaves inhabitants are in dire need of medicine. Female education has been stopped owing to want of educational institutions. The male ones are somehow managing to

cross the border and getting their education in Bangladesh mainland.

According to allegation, Indians executing deep-rooted plans to grab dozens of char which were under enclaves people for over one hundred years back. These are Nasirer Char, Jamar Char, Baser Char, Taher Char, Shamsur Mirsterer Char. Indians had uprooted enclaves people from their ancestral homes of these char, and are settling themselves permanently.

The situation at the enclaves really tense with the 9 BSF camped around the enclaves. The BSF is trying to set up two more camps one at the west side Angorpota and another Napithpara.

### Indian Police Barricade

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

RANGPUR, Feb 25, : The Indian Border Security Force (BSF) continued its oppression on the Bangladesh people living in isolation in the two enclaves-Dahagram and Angorpota since 15 BSF camps were set up all around recently.

The BSF arrested 17 people of the enclaves on February 17 last while they were going to a nearby market Makligonj Bazar on the Indian side for buying essential goods and sent all of them to jail after 24 hours detention in the camps.

According to delayed reports reaching here from the enclaves, the 15,000 Bangladesh nationals of Dahagram and Angorpota have been confined there from all the four sides by the BSF and are not allowed to come to the Bangladesh mainland.

The enclaves people have been subjected to torture and harassment by the BSF since tight security barricade was put up by the BSF from all sides.

The reports say the helpless people in the enclaves have been facing 'almost starvation situation' in the two enclaves as they are not allowed to move

out for buying food, medicine and other essentials.

The Indian government has not yet handed over the 'Tin Bigha' corridor to Bangladesh despite clear provisions made in the 1974 Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement signed by the two late prime ministers—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Mrs Indira Gandhi and again in 1982 agreement signed by President and CMLA Lt. General H. M. Ershad and late Mrs. Gandhi.

The Indian BSF also defied even the local agreement reached by the districts administrations of Rangpur in Bangladesh and of Coochbihar in India for providing marketing facilities and other emergencies to the enclaves' people in the nearby Indian markets.

The Indian side also did not pay heed to any requests made by the Bangladesh side for the use of the corridor facilities to either the administration or to the people living there in isolation.

It could not be confirmed when the arrested people would be released.

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 9 Feb 86 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text]

Signs of improvement in Indo-Bangladesh relations have been quite clear for some time now. Indeed, the process of an improved atmosphere for creating better understanding between these two neighbouring countries after having gone through considerable strains got a fresh momentum with Rajiv Gandhi's coming into power. Although the new prime minister had to concentrate most of his time and energy to more pressing domestic issues, he however did not neglect some outstanding matters that are bilateral in nature but come within the purview of his government's foreign policy. Some agreements with most of the neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh and Pakistan have been signed ; a few of those providing scope for further discussions so that the problems can be addressed adequately for amicable solution.

While these are most welcome moves, the Indian government however gives us certain reasons for misgivings about its intention as to the future of Tin Bigha corridor. A series of incidents undermining the sovereign rights of the people of the two enclaves, Angarpota and Dahagram ; and causing them and at least two survey teams of the country grave insults and sufferings (an incident of attack on a survey team took place only recently) bring forth the reality of a lack of insistence to honour an obligation that is long over due on the part of the administration of New Delhi. Indian Press has also time and again drawn the government's attention to the issue suggesting the need to fulfil the commitment made by it under the Indo-Bangladesh border agreement entered into by Indira Gandhi with Mujibur Rahman in 1974 and renewed with H. M. Ershad in 1982.

Here we contribute to the considerate opinion expressed by our sister Press in India only by saying that happily the government there has at long last agreed to include Nepal in the Ganges talks which we had so long

been insisting upon and it was rejecting with equal insistence. In case of the corridor linking Dahagram and Angarpota with the mainland, there is perhaps no scope for reviewing the agreement since Bangladesh unilaterally implemented the same regarding Berubari more than a decade ago. The legal and other considerations that have so far held up the transfer of Tin Bigha to Bangladesh are moves quite ingenious though, they could certainly be avoided if only the central government chose to take up the matter as seriously as it needed. The stalemate is no doubt unfortunate.

The harassment, torture and sufferings Bangladeshi nationals—those living in the enclaves and others paying visit there for various purposes—are subjected to at different times now call for an immediate implementation of the accord by the side that has so long failed to oblige the same. Even if the fulfilment of the commitment was not mandatory, considerations other than purely political ones should have been enough to persuade the New Delhi government to come forward with a solution of the problem. Such problems do have a bearing on the overall relations between two states. This and other problems like the expulsion of so-called Bangladeshis from Assam, we believe, can be solved if only those are approached in a spirit that was noticed during the SAARC summit in Dhaka. The sooner such problems are addressed the better.

## **THE RAT MENACE**

Rats, the tiny but immensely destructive species of the rodent family, are becoming a real challenge both in the international and our own national context. Interestingly, the ratio between the humans and the rats both in Bangladesh and in the world is almost at par. Total number of rats in Bangladesh is learnt to be seven crore, while the world's rat population is three hundred and fifty crore. According to expert opinion the ratio may further deteriorate, that is, if positive measures are not taken very soon rats may overtake human population. They have terrific power to multiply. It is heard a couple of rats can grow into one thousand a year.

The damage that is already being done by the present strength of rats is much too alarming as it is. Available statistics show that the quantum of food that is eaten away each year by rats in Bangladesh could satisfy the hunger of one crore humans. Vermin including rats, according to another source, destroy food crops worth six hundred and forty crore taka each year in our country. Rats alone eat wheat and paddy worth fifty crore taka. They destroy three-four times more than they eat. The food that is spoiled by rats all over the world, would have adequately met the need of one hundred crore people. Not only they eat food—they are a menace in many other ways including causing plague and jaundice.

It is inspiring that rat killing programme has once again been taken up at national level. The programme started on February 1 and will continue till March 15. We know last year too a programme of rat killing was taken up. It was indeed so grand a programme that it seemed Hamelin was going to be re-enacted. Under the Bangladesh-German Plant Protection Programme, instructional leaflets, posters and brochures were distributed among the farmers, and the zonal and upazila level staff and block supervisors. Besides, a rat-tail collection campaign was held nationwide with prize money involving about taka two lakh. Advertisements and special articles on rats and their control appeared in newspapers and journals. How many tails were collected after all this rode montade is not known. We see no visible change.

There is no point wasting money, energy and time on a programme not seriously carried out. We hope we have taken lesson from last year's experience and will behave accordingly this time. Although the problem has been taken at national level, the individuals have a lot to do. Last year an angry farmer in West Java had hanged one hundred and fifty rats one after another. This capital punishment he awarded to the rats because, in his judgement they had committed the worst kind of crime by bringing down his per hectare yield of paddy from eight to three

tons. The angry farmer in Java could kill one hundred and fifty rats all by himself. If each of us could have killed one on average, the country which is deplorably a food-deficit one could get rid of rats as well as hunger. Shouldn't we be emulating the Javanese farmer even if for sheer survival's sake?

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CSO: 4600/1502



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The Department of Defense (DOD) is the federal department of the United States government responsible for the defense of the United States. It is the largest federal agency, with a budget of over \$100 billion. The DOD is composed of the Department of Defense itself, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force. The DOD is also responsible for the Department of Defense Research and Engineering, the Department of Defense Health and Human Resources, and the Department of Defense Information Systems.

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members of the Bangladesh-Egypt joint commission which had its fifth session in Dhaka this week.

Bangladesh and Egypt are natural trading partners because of the nature of their economies and the kind of products the two countries traditionally export. Officials here in Dhaka have said that Egypt's total requirements of jute goods can be met by Bangladesh's jute industries. At the same time, Bangladesh can import raw cotton, cotton yarn and pig iron from Egypt. In effect, the visiting Assistant Minister of Trade Mr. Hassan Kamal Hassanein said that Cairo can keep on expanding trade relation with Bangladesh. Currently, the two countries trade about 30 million dollars worth of goods each way, but a direct outcome of the bilateral talks is that the total imports would now increase to fifty million dollars.

New goods are to be added to the list of the exportation from Bangladesh apart from the traditional items like tea and leather. Some of the possibilities that have been discussed are electric cables and ceramics. A more significant aspect of the current joint commission talks is the new bridge that has been built between the trading and industrial communities in Bangladesh and Egyptian trade circles. This should lead to more heightened contacts both at the organizational level and on an individual scale. Undoubtedly, such contacts will act as catalysts for increasing trade ties between the two friendly countries.

Mr. Hassanein had talks with senior government officials in Dhaka including the Commerce Secretary and had also frank discussions with the leaders of the chambers of commerce and industry in both Dhaka and Chittagong. One of the issues that came up for discussion is the possibility of joint ventures between the private industrial entrepreneurs of the two countries. There is certainly a tremendous scope for setting up such joint ventures both in Egypt and Bangladesh. What has been lacking so far is a proper bridge between the interest groups in the two countries. One expects that a proper communication has now been set up through the bilateral talks in Dhaka.

The scope for expanding commercial and economic ties with Egypt stems from the traditional relations between the two ancient civilisations. There have been bilateral links, both economic and cultural, between Egypt and Bangladesh bringing the two countries economically closer. It is upon the present day leaders of the two countries to fruitfully exploit the latent potential that exist between the two peoples. The Bangladesh-Egypt joint commission which is meeting currently alternately in Dhaka and Cairo is a manifestation of the desire of the two countries to be extending successful with long lasting bonds.



BANGLADESH

SRI LANKA TO GET DHAKA ASSISTANCE IN JUTE PROCESSING

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

The agreed minutes of talks between Sri Lankan official jute delegation and Bangladesh delegation were signed at the Bangladesh Secretariat yesterday for the expansion of trade and strengthening of economic relations between the countries, reports BSS.

Mr SC Rajakaruna, Deputy Minister for Food Sri Lanka and Mr KM Rabbani Secretary Ministry of Jute and Textiles Bangladesh signed the minutes on behalf of their respective governments.

During the talks, the Bangladesh delegation offered to supply the total demand of jute goods of Sri Lanka and the latter agreed to consider the proposal.

Mr S C Rajakaruna expressed the desire to set up a mill in Sri Lanka for manufacturing jute bags with raw jute from Bangladesh. He also requested Bangladesh for technical assistance.

The Bangladesh delegation appreciated the idea and agreed to send a team of experts for feasibility study for the proposed mill.

Both the delegations also agreed to explore newer avenues of trade between the two countries. Sri Lanka expressed her desire to import processed fish, potatoes, onions, silk yarn etc from Bangladesh. On the other hand, Bangladesh showed interest in importing various types of rubber products, quality tea and spices from Sri Lanka.

Mr S C Rajakaruna had a separate meeting with Agriculture Secretary Mr S A Mahmood at the Bangladesh Secretariat yesterday.

They discussed the developments achieved and the problems confronted by Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in the field of agriculture and forests.

The Sri Lankan High Commission in Bangladesh Mr Edwin Tillekeratne and Mr Mozammel Karim Joint Secretary Ministry of Agriculture were also present on the occasion.

He also called on Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives Air Vice Marshal (Rtd) K M Aminul Islam at his secretariat office yesterday.

The discussed matters of bilateral interest.

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CSO: 4600/1504

## LABOR MINISTER MEETS WITH SAUDI VISITOR

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 21 Feb 69 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The visiting Saudi Arabian Deputy Minister for Labour, Mr. Ahmed G. Al-Fahy, yesterday concluded his talks with Bangladesh side over cooperation between two countries in the field of manpower input from this country.

"The visit will pave the way for strengthening the cooperation between the two countries," Labour Secretary Nazmul Chowdhury, who led the Bangladesh side in the talks told BNS yesterday.

The talks were intended to facilitate the migration of Bangladesh workers to Saudi Arabia. Two sides reviewed various problems that crop up time to time on both sides in the aspect of the manpower from Bangladesh.

"Both sides gave suggestions to further improve the procedures and the system so that the bottlenecks are removed", Mr. Chowdhury said.

Bangladesh expressed its willingness to send educated manpower in several fields like university teachers, particularly of English and science subjects, banking and insurance and shipping. The Saudi Minister said that there was no restriction on the export of different categories of manpower from Bangladesh although they have such restrictions about many other countries.

"Two sides also touched upon other issues and identified the areas to make the Bangladesh workers happy and comfortable in the places of working", said Mr Chowdhury.

The Saudi Minister, who arrived in Dhaka three days ago, leaves for home today at the end of his five-day visit.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fahy on his arrival morning called on DCM, A and discussed the plans and strategy for labour cooperation between the two countries. The discussion centered around various issues.

The DCM, A expressed his hope that the cooperation between Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia would continue to be strengthened in the past about the demand for and to cooperation in the shipping and other related areas between the two countries. The Saudi Ambassador to Bangladesh, Mr. Abdul Latif Al-Murshid was present.

## Corazon

Contd. from page 1  
suffering the loss of a 'sister' of the high price people paid to produce a standard for her."

Maron has appeared to exceedingly attracted with reports to the foreign media of alleged election fraud and of a barrage of accusations from the United States concerning himself and his family.

Salvador Britanico, Deputy Education Minister, told reporters today the United States was welcome to continue its military bases from the Philippines.

"The war these Americans have tangled on our dignity is insulting to all over the world. It is too much", he added.

The US Senate last night condemned the election as fraud and forced restoration by 92 to 0. Urging President Marcos to personally answer his country to Marcos.

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CSO: 4600/1504

**BAKLADESH**

BAKLADESH CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (BCIC)

BAKLADESH CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (BCIC)

[Text] A joint venture PVC (polyvinyl chloride) pipe industry in the  
corporate sector will be set up at Bangladesh near Baku under an agreement  
signed between Bangladesh and America.

It is set up at an estimated cost of taka 11.50 crore with a foreign exchange  
component of taka 1.50 crore. The project will be financed by the International  
Finance Corporation and the Indian Bank for Developing Countries. The PVC  
concrete, a joint venture project of Associated Engineers and  
Architects, Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) and the Indus-  
trial Promotion and Development Company will produce 1.5 thousand tons of  
PVC pipes of different sizes annually. Bangladesh's annual requirement of  
PVC pipes is five thousand tonnes while it can supply only one thousand tons.  
After the commissioning of the industry in the end of this year, an amount of  
taka 200 crore now being spent for import of such pipes will be saved  
annually.

The PVC pipes are used for water supply and sewage disposal, irrigation,  
water supply lines, drains and hand overalls.

The agreement was signed by Indian Ambassador to Bangladesh Mr. C. S. Per Fils,  
the Indian Development Bank for Developing Countries and Mr. D. C. C. Per Fils,  
Managing Director, Indo American Limited and Mr. Moharrar Hussain, Chairman,  
Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation, Rashidul Haque, Managing Director,  
JICA and Mr. Akbar Hussain, Managing Director, Associated Engineers and  
Architects.

[Text]

[Text]

BANGLADESH

HASINA CHAIRS AWAMI LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 11 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text]

The two-day meeting of the Central Working Committee of Awami League concluded on Sunday alleging full implementation of the blue-print of a long-term design to alter the post-independence course of national economy by this government.

The meeting chaired by party chief Sheikh Hasina said that the banks and big industries were nationalised after independence of the country to pave the way for flourishing of non-capitalist economy, but the killing of the Bangabandhu on August 15 in 1975 had reversed his economic plans and programmes which had aimed at building an exploitation-free egalitarian society in line with the pattern of a socialist economy.

The meeting further said that the process of disinvestment was initiated immediately after the killing of Bangabandhu, carried on subsequently and being completely implemented now under the present government.

It said that the governments after the August changeover of 1975 had created a capitalist class through consolidation of the bases of their "illegal power" and sold out the nationalised banks and big industries to this class at nominal values crippling the national economy of the country. On the other hand, scope had been created for the multi-national corporations to turn this land into their paradise at the prompting of the imperialist forces. Consequently, the nation-

al economy has been facing complete bankruptcy, it added.

The meeting alleged that the donor agencies and countries had attempted to nakedly interfere in independence and sovereignty of the country in the name of aid.

In another resolution on the price-hike the meeting expressed concern at the 'unbridled' increase in prices of essentials. Dishonest businessmen and smugglers were active under the protective shield of those in power, it added.

The Working Committee of Awami League urged teachers, students, guardians, intellectuals and all conscious People to unitedly come forward to eradicate terrorism from the educational institutions.

Hailing the students of Dhaka University for their united efforts to free the campus from the grip of terrorists, it warned against any government move to close the university.

The meeting demanded release of student and political detainees and cancellation of the death sentence on noapara College Chhatra League leader Mohiuddin of Jessore.

It also demanded fair prices of agricultural produces and reduced prices of agricultural inputs for the sake of production.

It called for acceptance of the five-point demand of SKOP, 8-point demand of jute mill workers, 6-point demand of bank employees including reinstatement of the sacked bank employees and legitimate demands of other professional groups.

BANGLADESH

SHEIKH HASINA ADDRESSES 15-PARTY RALLY

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Sheikh Hasina, chief of Bangladesh Awami League and leader of the 15-party alliance on Monday restated the alliance's firm determination to intensify the movement for the revival of the now dormant Jatiya Sangsad through an election under a neutral government.

She made it clear the alliance under no circumstances would join the elections under the present Government.

She called upon the donor countries to help restoration of an unalloyed and unfettered democracy in the country by stopping the flow of aid. [as published]

The 15-party alliance announced a month-long programme of action culminating in a country wide bundh, a political terminology used for the first time in the country, on March 24 next in order to press its demand for the withdrawal of Martial Law and holding of parliamentary polls under a non-party neutral government.

Sheikh Hasina said that on the Bundh day, March 24 the day on which Martial Law was imposed in 1982 there would be total stoppage of work in all sectors including river and road transports, banks, and industries.

She called upon the people to carry out the programme even if there were attempts by the Government to reimpose restrictions by defying its orders.

Sheikh Hasina said that the fruits of Liberation War were yet to reach the people. Criticising huge investment in the unproductive sectors since the change over of government in 1975, she said that the country had received foreign aid to the tune of Taka 35,000 crore between 1975-1985.

President over by Sheikh Hasina the 15-party's rally was addressed by alliance leaders Syed Altaf Hossain Abdur Razzak Shahjahan Siraj Saifuddin Ahmed Manik Professor Muzaffar Ahmed Dilip Barua A. F. M. Mahbubul Huq Nazrul Islam and Nurul Alam.

Khalequzzaman Bhuiyan conducted the meeting and Nirmal Sen read-out the resolutions.

Sheikh Hasina demanded commutation of death sentence of Chhattra League worker Mohaiuddin.

Sheikh Hasina said that there was no trial of the killers of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, rather they were rewarded with diplomatic assignments.

Referring to the Philippines she said that the Army have sided with the people there against the unpopular government of Marcos. Whenever the movement is intensified the government by engaging their agents become active to create disunity among the oppositions, she said.

She called upon the people to punish the ministers who betrayed people's causes.

Criticising the government she said that the prices of agricultural inputs have been raised but the farmers were deprived of fair prices for their produce.

Anybody going to power through bullet cannot remain for long, she said. The country's economic condition has shattered and the law and order situation has deteriorated, she said.

She said that a state of anarchy had been created in the educational institutions.

Mr Abdur Razzak criticising disinvestment of heavy industries said that time would come when banks, insurance and heavy industries would be nationalised again. Marcos style polls cannot be allowed here, he asserted.

Professor Mazaffar Ahmed stressed the need for integration of people of all spheres of life including students and workers for launching a united movement programme.

Mr Shahjahan Siraj said, "We will resist any conspiracy to hold Pakistani style polls here."

Mr Saifuddin Ahmed Manik posing a question wanted to know who were responsible for the killing of Selim, Delwar, Shahjahan Siraj, Moiz Uddin and others.

Mr A. F. M. Mahbubul Huq said that there could not be free and fair polls under a government which wanted to cling to power. There cannot be fair polls under this government which had created four political parties since taking over power, he said.

Mr Nazrul Islam said, "If there is fair polls we will honour the people's mandate."

People converged on the meeting venue in processions with banners in their hands from different parts of the country. They came to the meeting on foot, by buses and motor launches.

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CSO: 4600/1507



BANGLADESH

ERSHAD SPEAKS AT COTTAGE INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 16 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

(Text)

BOGRA, Feb. 15: President Hussain Muhammad Ershad today emphasized the need for setting up of more industries to strengthen the country's economy as well as to generate employment opportunities for the youths, reports BSS.

Inaugurating the first conference of the National Small and Cottage Industries Association, Bangladesh (NASCIB) at the Shaheed Tito auditorium here, the President said "we must ensure a happy future for our posterity by not only achieving self-reliance in agriculture, but also building a strong industrial base".

He commended the contributions of the small scale investors in the economic development of the nation and hoped that they will continue their endeavours for quick industrialization of the country. The Government, he said, will see that the bottlenecks and impediments that are hindering the process of industrialization are removed.

The inaugural function was also addressed by the DCMLA and Minister for Industries, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, the Deputy Minister for Industries, Mr Mesbahuddin Ahmed and the President of the NASCIB, Mr Mostafizuddin Bagmar. The ZMLA, Zone 'B', Maj Gen Mahmudul Hasan, was present.

President Ershad pointed out that there would not have been

any problem in any sector of development if everyone had discharged his responsibility properly and said, "If we abide by the existing laws of the land, we can save the people from many harassments".

He announced the formation of a committee to find out the ways to liberalising the process of setting up of small-scale and cottage industries and said industrial revolution in the country will take full shape by 1990. He said it is through industrialisation, the nation can meaningfully utilise its unemployed work forces.

The President called for changing the mental outlook of all and said the age-old political attitude of creating chaos and resorting to destruction of Government property must be changed to make it pragmatic and production-oriented. This kind of politics can never deliver any goods to the nation, he said adding instead it brings miseries for the people.

He said the nation has already lost huge amount of time because of negative political attitude of some political leaders. These elements, he said, have unnecessarily ruined the life of many innocent students for achieving their selfish ends.

President Ershad said the time has come for all including the politicians to take a realistic and positive attitude so that the efforts that are being made to improve the

condition of the toiling masses are accelerated.

The President said similarly, the policy makers should also change their present outlook of framing policies sitting in the capital. He said they must go to the people, may be peasants or industrialists, to make proper appraisal of the situation and formulate the policies so that they are really useful to them.

Referring to the achievements being made during the last four years as a result of the implementation of various reforms and programmes by his Government, he said the nation today is determined to continue its stride forward to build the country on a sound economic footing.

#### **EKUSHEY MARTYRS**

President Ershad said the month of February which is glorified with the memory of martyrs of the Language Movement must be observed with due solemnity. We can pay proper respect to the martyrs by maintaining peace and discipline and honouring democratic values and tolerance.

He said: 'we are a unique nation in the world because of our religious, cultural and linguistic unity. With this background in hand, if we can put in our united and disciplined efforts, we shall be able to establish ourselves as a dignified nation in the world community.'

#### **PRIVATE INVESTORS**

President Ershad assured the investors that their genuine problems will be looked into and hoped that the loan they have taken from various financing institutions will be re-

funded in time. Unless the credit money is returned in time, the industrialisation process will be hampered, he said.

Earlier, speaking on the occasion the DCMLA and Minister for Industries, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, listed various facilities being offered to the small scale investors and hoped that they will make use of these opportunities and set up more industries in the country.

The President later visited an exhibition of various products manufactured by small and cottage industries.

On arrival at Bogra, President Ershad was given a rousing reception by people from all walks of life including women, students, freedom fighters and workers. They lined up on both sides of the road and greeted the President with welcome slogans and clappings.

#### **BALANCED UPLIFT**

On his way, the President told a cheering crowd that the policy of his Government is to achieve balanced development of all parts of the country. He said, peace and discipline must be maintained to achieve this objective.

President Ershad reiterated the determination of his Government to establish democracy and an elected people's representative Government and said we must put in our united efforts to reach this goal.

Referring to the construction of the Jamuna bridge, he said the bridge will not only help strengthen the national unity but also make positive contributions in development of the northern areas of the country.

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CSO: 4600/1499



BANGLADESH

MORE DETAILS ON 16 FEBRUARY CABINET CHANGES

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

Major General Abdul Mannan Siddiqui known as moderate has been shifted from the Ministry of Home Affairs and given the charge of Relief and Rehabilitation in the reallocation of portfolios announced by President H. M. Ershad on Sunday.

Major General Mahmudul Hasan a close aide of the President gets the important Ministry of Home Affairs. He also retains his position in the Dhaka Municipal Corporation of which he is the Administrator. Both are exacting assignments.

The change in the Ministry of Home Affairs with domestic politics warming up is being considered significant in the political circles.

Air Vice Marshal (Retd) aminul Islam who held the office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs gets the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

Mr Shamsul Huda Chowdhury who has been ailing for sometime and is not attending office regularly has been shifted to the less demanding Ministry of Religious Affairs. Mr Huda's place in the Ministry of Education will be taken by Prof M. A. Matin who is also Secretary General of Jatiya Party. Mr Salahuddin Quader Chowdhury will switch over to the Ministry of Works in place of Prof. Matin. Mr. Mostafa Jamil Haider has been made State Minister I G R D Cooperatives.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1500

BANGLADESH

EDITORIAL REGRETS PROLIFERATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 18 Feb 85 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text]

A recent survey conducted by a local weekly has revealed that there are 161 political parties in the country. Irrespective of whether the party was formed before or after the liberation, today almost all the major political parties are divided and sub-divided into different factions. Thus there are two Muslim Leagues, two Democratic Leagues, two Bangladesh Nationalist Parties, and two Bangladesh Workers' Parties. The original Jatto Samajtantrik Dal has three factions now. Today Awami League and Bangladesh Krishak Sramik Awami League are two different parties, but once they belonged to a single party. There is also a number of parties based on Islamic ideology. Even in terms of alliances, there are a seven-party alliance, a fifteen-party alliance, an Oikya Jote etc. Democracy is not characterized by a single party system, no doubt, but it cannot handle a hundred party system either and thus cannot survive in such a situation.

One of the major pre-conditions for democracy is fair and free election in order to choose a government representing the people. The objective of the elected government is to identify the hopes and aspirations of the people and act accordingly to reach those objectives. Relevant atmospheres and opportunities to this end must be created by all the actors involved in the process. Thus a political party must present a concrete programme before the people. Its duty is to make issues clear and present them in such a way as can be readily understood by the common people. It must not confuse people by concentrating on trivial issues. Rather it should limit people's attention only to a few vital points and must make it clear to the people where it stands on these points.

If every political party does that, then there are the two obvious advantages; first, a minimum

number of socio-economic as well as political issues which are of critical importance to the people are identified in a crystal-clear manner, and second, it gives the people a chance to know where each party stands on these issues and thus they can identify parties with issues. But the most important advantage of it is that it gives all the parties a chance to unite on the basis of those minimum critical issues and work for the people from a common political platform. It then becomes easier to achieve what people really wants. Instead if there are hundreds of parties with hundreds of issues, there will be no consensus among the parties which issues to agree upon and thus people's hopes and aspirations will remain unfulfilled for years. In fact, under such circumstances, people get alienated and lose interest in the political process of the country. If they do so, that will be the end of democracy in the real sense.

Therefore, to run a proper democracy, there must be united fronts of political parties and the number of political parties in a country must be limited. Of course a one-party system like Zimbabwe is not advocated, because that is not democracy. What is being emphasized is that democracy can work most effectively in a 2-to-3-party system as in the United States or the United Kingdom. In the political arena, how too many cooks can spoil a broth is best manifested in the pre De Gaullean era in France. Similarly with numerous political parties, Italy had more than 46 governments since the Second World War. The recent election in the Philippines drew unprecedented interest and importance because the opposition parties were united and the issues on which the election had been fought was crystal-clear; whether to retain the oppressive regime for another 6 years or to have a change. As a result of this definite issue, people cast their votes for Mrs. Corazon Aquino even though she does not have any political experience.

Thus to build a true democratic environment, one has to face the electorate in a united manner on the basis of issues. The issues must be clear, readily understandable and, most important, must be of critical importance to the people. The parties forming the front must be united, honest and sincere. Once elected, they can then implement the reforms they want to introduce. But even at that point, it must be remembered that forming a government does not solve all the problems. They are taken care of through well-planned, sincere, honest and committed efforts. People will have confidence in an administration only if it can prove its competence in running the affairs of the country.

Therefore, the need of the hour is the identification of issues which are fundamentally related to the welfare of the people, the society and the nation as a whole, and unity among the political parties on the basis of these issues. Once they do it, they can have a united move towards achieving the hopes and aspirations of the people. If, on the other hand, they remain divided and concentrate on trivial issues, not only will they lose their credibility, but they may also alienate the people from the democratic process. Let everyone concerned rise to the occasion and act accordingly.

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CSO: 4600/1501

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

530 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

1964

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]





the government backed forces' for creating violence in the Shaheed Minar.

The alliance felt that the whole show was managed to create disunity among the democratic forces to prolong the Martial Law in the country. The alliance called for forging greater unity to resist any move to create disunity, close down the university and to tighten the Martial Law.

### Killing deplored

Different political parties and student organisations condemned the incident at the Central Shaheed Minar at the small hours on February 21 in which Awami League leader Mofazzal Hussain Maya was stabbed and Mr. Sohrab succumbed to bullet injury. They also castigated those who created the violence at Central Shaheed Minar at the behest of an interested quarter.

Awami League Chief Sheikh Hasina in a statement on Saturday condemned the killing of Sohrab and stabbing of Maya at the Shaheed Minar. She said the respected teacher of the Dhaka University students and members of the public were also injured in the violence created by the stooges of the anti-democratic forces. Sheikh Hasina called for united movement to resist the forces of violence and to end Martial Law in the country.

Sheikh Hasina alleged that the incident was pre-planned which is clear from the advice of a Minister who asked not to place portraits in the Shaheed Minar. She said the placing of portrait of national leaders was nothing but a ploy. The whole incident was pre-planned, she alleged. Sheikh Hasina cau-

tioned that everyone should be careful about creating disunity among the forces who were fighting for ending Martial Law. Even someone may step into the trap laid by the rulers to break the unity of the progressive democratic forces, Sheikh Hasina apprehended.

She expressed her determination that the people of Bangladesh will resist all conspiracies and would establish a democratic society by forging total unity.

Sangrami Chhatra Jote, in a separate statement condemned the incident and said the incident had tarnished the national image. The Jote stated that when the 15-party alliance seven-party combine and students

forged unity to intensify the movement against Martial Law, the incident was a planned one to subvert the unity of the democratic forces. The Jote gave a call to form all party action committee to intensify the movement for ending Martial Law.

Bangladesh Workers' Party and Democratic League (Oli Ahad) also condemned the incident at the Shaheed Minar.

Mr. Oli Ahad who was one of the conveners of the Language Movement expressed his shock at the violence at the Shaheed Minar. He called for consensus among the political parties to keep the Shaheed Minar free from political feuds. He also deplored the unhealthy competition of placing portraits in the Shaheed Minar.

### Acting V-C

Meanwhile Prof Abdul Mannan Acting Vice Chancellor of the Dhaka University in a statement condemned the violence created by armed miscreants at the Central Shaheed Minar on the night of Ekushey February.

He urged the people to remain alert against the designs to violate the sanctity of the Central Shaheed Minar. He demanded to identify the persons and forces who created violence on Ekushey February night.

### CSAC

Central Students Action Committee in a statement expressed profound shock and anguish at the incident at the Central Shaheed Minar. The Action Committee statement alleged that the pro-government infiltrators instigated the incident at the Shaheed Minar and it was a part of the conspiracy to create disunity among the democratic forces, and to close down the university.

The Action Committee called upon the people to resist this move and to make the grand rally at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar on February 24.

### JSD

BSS adds: The President and General Secretary of Jatiya Samaitantrik Dal (JSD), Mohammed Shahjahan and ASM Abdur Rob on Saturday condemned the nefarious activities including setting fire at the Shaheed Minar and called for abandoning the practice of Shaheed Day like British and Pakistani days.

In a statement they said language Shaheed Minar and Ekushey February are not the property of any political party. They are national assets and everybody has the right of observing the Shaheed Day. But after independence a heinous attempt is being made to use the Shaheed Minar for group and party interest which resulted in undesirable incidents this time too they said.

## Attack on Security Council

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 23 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

Police arrested five persons from Abdul Ghani Road on Friday afternoon when a group of processionists ransacked and set on fire some documents at the National Security Control Cell.

The arrested persons are Sohail Laton, Dulal, Bilal and Arifad. A case has been registered against them with Ramna police.

According to police, a procession of about 2,000 people forcibly entered into the office of National Security Control Cell office at Abdul Ghani Road on Friday and ransacked the office and at one stage set on fire the valuable official documents.

Fire brigade personnel extinguished the fire and police arrested five persons from the spot.

## Situation Breeds Panic

JPRS-NIA-86-040

31 March 1986

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text]

The Central Shaheed Minar belongs to the whole nation as the memorial of martyrs for the language we all speak and love so much and also as the symbolic originator of our nationhood. It is our priceless possession and a place for natural pilgrimage every year on the Twentyfirst of February. On that day everybody, irrespective of caste, creed or political affiliation, has the right to visit the Minar without any hindrance and to pay respects to the martyrs. But for their sacrifice we could not have been what we are today. In that sense it unifies 100 million Bangladeshis in their common pride of belonging to the mooring and in their expectations and aspirations for looking forward with inspirations drawn from the same source.

A monument to martyrs is a sacrosanct edifice but Shaheed Minar with all its great attributes is undoubtedly more so. A place of such pristine glory cannot be even unwittingly sullied.

The pre-dawn midnight of Twentyfirst February, the time when homage is auspiciously heralded to the martyrs by placing the first floral wreaths in their memory, was regrettably marked by clashes between student rival groups over the fixing of portraits of leaders on the Minar. These took no time to aggravate into bombings and other forms raw terrorism. The situation thus created sent panic waves through the area and the prime purpose of paying homage to the language martyrs was lost in the unfortunate anarchy. A university teacher, some students, a political worker and several others were injured in the free-for-all. Obviously, the early incidents cast a shadow over the proceedings of the day, but for which our obligations to the language heroes could have been carried out with a more orderly spontaneity.

By that sordid behaviour we neither could pay due respects to the martyrs nor did we give a good account of ourselves. Twentyfirst February presents an occasion of high merit to the outside world so that it should be our lookout to avoid any untoward

incident on that day.

The Language Movement to effect produced results far as that are spontaneous with respect to democratic behavior and tolerance of each other's views. But almost every year, out of the other side, comes a day which speaks of making a political capital out of a pure heritage for the whole nation. It is time we put an end to this rather recurring feature and come to observe the occasion with all the solemnity it deserves.

79274

CSO: 4600/1505

## BANGLADESH

### PRISM REPORTS FACETS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### Bangladesh Bank Report

Issue THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 1.8 per cent during the last fiscal year (1984-85) against the target of 6 per cent and annual growth rate of 4.2 per cent in 1983-84 according to the Bangladesh Bank annual reports of the year 1984-85.

The sluggish growth in major sectors, specially in agriculture and industry were mainly responsible for the shortfall in GDP growth rate.

The Bangladesh production of 1984 lakh tons in 1984-85 was 3.7 per cent lower than the target of 37.39 lakh tons and not much higher than the actual harvest of 37.23 lakh tons in 1983-84.

The growth in the agricultural sector declined from 14 per cent in 1983-84 to 1.8 per cent in 1984-85, the report said.

The growth of economy during 1984-85 was adversely affected to a significant extent by severe floods which kept agricultural production particularly the Bangladesh production below the target. Apart from relatively commendable performance of agriculture sector the growth in industrial sector also slowed down.

The Bangladesh Bank report said substantial liquidity pouring in the economy worth of \$1.5 billion foreign currency and resulted in a significant increase in import. This coincided with a marked decline with workers' resistance from abroad, rampant price of oil, deteriorating and increased expenditure in respect of long term and medium term (three years) substantial pro-

vide on balance of payment and reserves.

The Bangladesh Bank report said that the foreign exchange reserves stood at U.S. dollar \$7.1 billion at the end of June 1985 and this was only good to meet the import requirements for some weeks.

Despite a cautious monetary and credit programme, monetary and credit expansion continued to be high during the last fiscal year. The rate of inflation, the Bangladesh Bank report said was much less than expected during the period under review. The Bank report, however, did not quantify the extent of inflation during the period.

The appreciation of U.S. dollar, our international monetary and higher rate of inflation in Bangladesh as well as higher trading partners appreciated several of increases in the exchange rate during the last fiscal year.

The Taka-dollar rate depreciated of from Taka 11.25 per U.S. dollar at the end of June 1984 to Taka 16.00 per U.S. dollar at the end of June 1985 or by 33 per cent.

Despite substantial support operation the exchange rate of Taka in the monetary market was depressed by 15.20 per cent to Taka 13.27 per U.S. dollar at the end of June 1985 as against Taka 17.75 per U.S. dollar at the end of June 1984.

The industrial sector which has shown encouraging performance with a growth rate of 13 per cent in 1983-84, also recorded a slow growth rate of 1.7 per cent in 1984-85.

The growth in power and gas sector also declined from 20.1 per cent in 1983-84 to 17.6 per cent in 1984-85.

The growth in power and gas sector also declined from 20.1 per cent in 1983-84 to 17.6 per cent in 1984-85.

1983-84

A marked increase also occurred in import of sugar and edible oil during the last fiscal year. This imports stood at U.S. dollar \$1 million and U.S. dollar \$1 million during 1984-85 as compared to U.S. dollar one million and U.S. dollar 36 million respectively in the year 1983-84.

The balance of payment recorded a substantial deficit of U.S. dollar \$9 million in 1984-85 in sharp contrast to a surplus of U.S. dollar \$24 million in 1983-84 and of U.S. dollar \$26 million in 1982-83.

The marked deterioration in payment position as compared to preceding years was due to substantial increase in import payment, a marked decline in private transfers consisting mainly of remittances by workers abroad, a significant increase in debt repayment, some increase in the deficit on services account and constant level of aid and loan disbursements.

The Bangladesh Bank predicts that the national income during the current fiscal year (1985-86) shows signs of improvement. The report said the terms of trade are likely to deteriorate on account of a fall in export prices.

Although remittances by Bangladeshi workers have started to pick up it is not yet certain whether this will persist.

The deficit on services account is expected to increase to some extent on account of a decline in investment income receipts due to low level of reserves.

There may not also be a signi-

ficant increase in aid and loan disbursement while substantial repayment in food credit is due in 1985-86.

The repayment of long term and medium term loans may also be higher during the current fiscal year compared to the last fiscal year.

The balance of payment prospects do not thus appear to be favourable, the report observed.

### Further Details Given

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 14 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

#### [Text]

Investment in private sector industries declined by about 47 per cent during the fiscal 1984-85 compared to that of the preceding year, according to the annual report of the Bangladesh Bank for 1984-85.

A total of 818 industrial units were sanctioned and registered during 1984-85 with a total investment of Taka 479.18 crore, including a foreign exchange component of Taka 241.09 crore. During 1983-84, a total of 2,988 industrial units were sanctioned for a total investment of Taka 1,512.99 crore including a foreign exchange component of Taka 473.05 crore.

According to the Bangladesh Bank report, the major industries which shared the investment during 1984-85 were: textiles (Tk. 207.57 crore), engineering industries (Tk. 51.01 crore), food and allied products (Tk. 94.43 crore), chemicals, pharmaceuticals and allied industries (Tk. 35.44 crore), glass, ceramic and other non-metallic mineral products (Tk. 11.49 crore), paper, books, printing and publishing (Tk. 10.40 crore), leather, Bradley and rubber products (Tk. 4.16 crore) steel products and industries (Tk. 3.16 crore) primary industries (Tk. 2.94 crore) and industries and structures classified (Tk. 0.42 crore).

According to the report, Bangladesh Shilpa Bank and Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha handled fewer number of new applications for industrial loans during the fiscal 1984-85.

It appears from the report that despite all efforts by the concerned development financial institutions recovery of overdue loans did not improve during 1984-85 and maintained more or less the same level of recovery during the preceding year.

In the year 1984-85, the BSB received a total of 65 applications as against 203 applications received during 1983-84. During the year under review, the bank sanctioned loans amounting to Taka 66.27 crore including a foreign exchange component of Taka 43.51 crore. During the preceding year, total loans sanctioned by the BSB had amounted to Taka 22.46 crore including foreign exchange component of Taka 17.11 crore.

All loans, as in the past year, were sanctioned in the private sector.

The BSB recovered loans amounting to Taka 36.20 crore in 1984-85.

The bank disbursed Taka 20.11 crore in 1984-85 as against the disbursement of Taka 30.94 crore during preceding year.

The PSRS received 16 loan applications in 1984-85 compared to 29 applications received during the preceding year. The bank sanctioned loans amounting to Taka 16.90 crore in the private sector during the period under review as against Taka 228.51 crore sanctioned during 1983-84. The bank recovered loans totalling Taka 26.12 crore in 1984-85 compared to the recovery of Taka 27.51 crore during the preceding year.

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 19 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

A total of 918 industrial unit were sanctioned and registered during the fiscal 1984-85 in the private sector with a total investment of taka 479.18 crore including a foreign exchange component of Taka 241.09 crore, official sources told ENA on Monday.

The sources said textile industries shared the major investment during the fiscal year a total investment of Taka 235.57 crore.

During the period engineering industries received the second highest allocation of Taka 93.03 crore followed by food and allied products of Taka 55.83 crore. Investment in the chemical, pharmaceutical and allied industries stood at Taka 35.35 crore, glass, ceramic and other non-metallic mineral products at Taka 14.99 crore, paper, board, printing and publishing at Taka 10.80 crore, tannery, leather and rubber products at Taka 8.66 crore, service industries at Taka 3.90 crore and other unclassified industries Taka 5.39 crore.

The sources pointed out that the industrial production as a whole grew by 5.1 per cent during the fiscal 1984-85 as compared to 5.9 per cent in the previous year.

The sluggish growth of the industrial sector was attributed partly to the set-back in production on account of irregular power supply and also long closure of some of the major industrial units for overhauling and renovation.

The sources said despite slow down in the overall rate of growth the contribution of the industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Products (GDP) increased marginally from 8.5 per cent in 1983-84 to 8.7 per cent in 1984-85.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1496



31 March 1986

## BANGLADESH

## BUSINESS LEADERS STATE CONCERN OVER LABOR SITUATION

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 20 Feb 86 p 8

[Text]

The chiefs of leading chambers of commerce and industry, associations and Bangladesh Employers Association have expressed their grave concern over the fast deteriorating labour situation in the industrial areas.

In a statement issued to the Press on Wednesday, they observed that the repeated incidents of illegal strikes, gherao, assault on management personnel and damage to factory premises in the face of 'indifference' of the police and other law enforcing agencies caused a severe crisis.

They said that the deteriorating labour situation would adversely affect the investment climate and would thereby hamper all efforts to quicken the pace of industrialisation and to create increased employment opportunities. They suggested that special police force should be raised in the industrial areas if the existing police was not enough. A broad-based industry wise Committee of Action should

be created for restoration and maintenance of peace in the industrial areas, they added.

They however suggested that nothing should be done to stop lawful trade union activities in the country.

The signatories to the statement included the presidents of Bangladesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Metropolitan Chamber, Chamber of Industries, Bangladesh Employers Association, Bangladesh Cold Storage Association, Bangladesh Refrilling Mills, Bangladesh Brick Manufacturing Owners Association, Bangladesh Frozen Food Exporters Association, Bangladesh Aushed Shilpa Samity, Bangladesh Jute Mills Association, Bangladesh Garments manufacturers and exporters association, Bangladesh Jute Spinners Association, Bangladesh Major and Compact Flour Mills Association and Bangladesh Coaster Owners Association.

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CSO: 4600/1514

BANGLADESH

FOOD PLANNING COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SUPPLY POSITION

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 24 Feb 86 p 10

[Text]

The target fixed for Aman production of the current fiscal year is expected to be exceeded. The target was fixed at 81.50 lakh tons, says a PIO handout.

This was stated in a meeting of Food Planning and Monitoring Committee held in Dhaka on Sunday morning with Food Minister Major General Mahabub Jan Choudhury in the chair. Major General M A Munim, Minister for Agriculture and Forest, and Mr M Sveduzzaman, Finance Adviser to the President were also present at the meeting.

The meeting discussed the country's overall food situation. The food distribution and procurement programmes figured prominently in the discussion. It was disclosed in the meeting that two lakh tons of foodgrains in terms of rice have been procured under the Internal procurement drive during the last seven months. The meeting also discussed the possibility of wheat production in the country stressed the need of early steps for Wheat Procurement Programme.

Regarding food import requirement of the country the meeting was told that the import requirement had been reduced to 17.50 lakh tons from 27 lakh tons of the last year. Meanwhile the government had imported 5.35 lakh tons from abroad during the first half of the fiscal year. Arrangements have also been made for the rest which are expected to arrive by June.

Explaining the distribution position, the Food Minister told the meeting that government had distributed only 7.13 lakh tons of foodgrains during the first half of the current fiscal year compared to 19.42 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year. The decrease of off take is due to good food situation prevailing in the country he said.

The meeting expressed satisfaction on the overall food situation and food stock position of the country and underscored the need of constant review of the food situation.

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CSO: 4600/1506

## BANGLADESH

## NEW SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY ANNOUNCED

## Summary of Content

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 26 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

## [Text]

The government has announced a new Science and Technology Policy aimed at attaining scientific and technological competence and self-reliance to help increase production and employment in various sectors of national economy, reports BSS.

The formula of a comprehensive and coherent National Science and Technology policy has become imperative for effective application of science and technology for national development, according to an official document released in Dhaka yesterday.

It said the government felt the necessity of formulating a new policy in place of the old one adopted in 1980 which however could not be implemented even partially due to lack of effective mechanism and definite guiding principles. The last policy did not form a part of the overall development plan of the country, the document added.

The new policy which is in consonance with the socio-economic, cultural, educational, agricultural and industrial policy of the nation, is aimed at contributing to the worldwide pool of scientific and technological knowledge. The policy which has been designed to seek out and recognise high talents in various areas of science and technology, will assist to strengthen cooperation in science and technology between developed and developing countries, particularly among the developing countries. It will provide guide-

line for institutional arrangements in research and development.

The policy in its preamble said Bangladesh must harness science and technology to keep pace with rest of the world and meet the basic needs of its people. Technological progress is the crucial determinant in the realization of the twin objectives of eradication of poverty and promotion of rapid socio-economic development of the country.

The mounting problems of providing the basic needs of the people, ensuring reasonable standard of living and accelerating the pace of economic development cannot be tackled without the help of science and technology. Scientific and technological matters should be provided high national priority in the overall development strategy of the country, the document said.

Explaining the major element of the new policy the document said the solution of the problems of the national economy called for a multi-disciplinary application of science and technology because of resource limitation. An integrated approach was essential for evolving a comprehensive and coherent national science and technology policy which will among others organise and coordinate all research and development work in respective fields.

To ensure that policy formulation in science and technology sector proceeded in a coordinated manner, the government in 1983

constituted a centrally institutionalised mechanism called National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST). The committee will perform a number of functions which inter-alia will recommend national policies on science and technology and give approval to research plans and programmes.

The NCST headed by the president of the country with ministers, concerned secretaries and prominent scientists and technologists as members, has an executive committee to oversee the implementation of its NCST directives and decision.

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 17 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

*We publish here an excerpt from the Science and Technology Policy of Bangladesh supplied by the PID.*

Science has been described as "the means of understanding the natural environment", while technology is "the means of controlling and managing it." Hence Science and Technology together govern the gathering and generation of information about the material world and the application of that information for the welfare of mankind.

The advanced countries of the world are today advanced primarily because of their ability to use science and technology as effective tools for achieving their national objectives. These countries have changed the lifestyles of their peoples through the cultivation and application of science and technology. The developing countries have fallen behind primarily because of their backwardness in this respect.

Bangladesh has been struggling to meet the basic needs of its people, viz. food, clothing, shelter, health, education and the like and substantially raise the living standards throughout the country. In order to achieve these goals and to keep up with the world, Bangladesh also must harness science and technology to reach its national goals. It is only through the use of science and technology as an instrument of change that a happy future for the people of Bangladesh can be ensured.

Scientific research and development is a vast field where various Ministries, Government and Semi-Government agencies, universities and private enterprises participate. Coordination of scientific research in the research institutions and universities is extremely important. Owing to a low base and poor infrastructure, we have been able to undertake research work in only a relatively small number of areas. In these areas also, progress of research and development activities has not been very satisfactory so far. There were other constraints including the lack of a rational, coherent and comprehensive National Science and Technology Policy to guide decision-making

on the quantum and distribution of resources for scientific and technological research and the lack of a clear perception of the very special nature of R & D institutions and their management. The limitation of resources, shortage of skilled manpower in many areas, inadequate research facilities and skill development programmes, lack of coordination among scientific organisations, outmoded science curricula in the educational institutions, dependence on foreign technology, brain drain and emigration of trained manpower and poor social consciousness of the role of science and technology in national development have conspired to keep us backward.

Bangladesh, now recognizes that given the limitations of her factor endowments, the mounting problems of providing for the basic needs of the people, ensuring a reasonable standard of living and accelerating the pace of economic development cannot be tackled without the help of science and technology. It is therefore essential to provide high national priority to scientific and technological considerations in the over-all development strategy of the country.

With this end in view, a National Science and Technology Policy was formulated in 1980. However, it consisted mostly of broad objectives without definite guiding principles and did not form a part of the over-all national development plan. In the absence of any effective mechanism, no concerted effort could be made even for partial implementation of the policy.

#### AIMS AND STRATEGY

In recognition of the fact that the formulation of a comprehensive and coherent national science and technology policy, designed to contribute to the achievement of the country's development objectives, is necessary for the effective application of science and technology for development, the Government of Bangladesh considers it appropriate to formulate a new National Science and Technology Policy. The Policy is designed to fulfil the primary aims as follows:

(a) to attain scientific and tech-

nological competence and self-reliance, to help increase production and employment in various sectors and sub-sectors of the economy;

(b) To be in consonance with the socio-economic, cultural, educational, agricultural and industrial policies of the nation;

(c) To contribute to the world-wide pool of scientific and technological knowledge;

(d) To seek out and recognize high talents in various areas of science and technology.

(e) To strengthen cooperation in science and technology between developed and developing countries, and particularly among developing countries themselves.

(f) To provide guideline for institutional arrangements or rearrangements in the RSD structure (including education and training) for attainment of the above objectives.

With a view to ensuring that policy formulation in science and technology and their cultivation and application in various sectors will proceed in a coordinated manner, the Government of Bangladesh constituted on May 16, 1983, a centrally institutionalized mechanism called the National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) to perform the following functions:

(a) Recommend national policies on Science and Technology;

(b) Recommend priorities to specific research programmes, evaluate the quality and effectiveness of research programmes undertaken by various agencies and the extent to which results are put to actual use;

(c) Suggest measures for coordination of scientific research and development activities;

(d) Recommend approval to research plans and programmes;

(e) Such other matters as may be considered relevant by the Government.

The NCST, headed by the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, has a Vice-Chairman, six concerned Ministers, eight concerned Secretaries and seven prominent scientists/technologists as members. The composition of the NCST, with its terms of reference, is shown in Annexure-A.

There is also an Executive Committee of the NCST to oversee the implementation of its directives and decisions. The NCST may be assisted by Sub-Committees, Technical committees, Advisory Panels, Expert Panels and consultants, as required.

#### MAJOR ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Solution of the problems of the national economy calls for multidisciplinary application of science and technology. Given the limitation of resources, an integrated approach is essential for evolving a comprehensive and coherent national science and technology policy, which will serve, *inter alia* the following purposes.

Organizing and coordinating all research and development work in science and technology in the country. Bangladesh now has more than sixty research and development institutions and supporting facilities administered by Research Councils Development Agencies, Government Departments and Non-Government organisations. There is, however little coordination among them. Often no specific targets are set, monitoring and control measures exist and not enough thought is given to the development of marketable products from these endeavours. The net result is fragmentation of research activity with little returns accruing from the effort.

In view of this, the role of the NCST as the central coordinating agency assumes critical importance. The NCST would

advise the Government on selected areas of research and development which would help realize the stated objectives meant to accelerate economic recovery and then assign these areas of research and development to the specific agencies best equipped to carry them to a successful completion and ensure their performance. The NCST will also evolve a mechanism for establishing linkages of research and development institutions horizontally amongst themselves and vertically with the Ministries dealing with science and technology activities.

In view of the above, it is considered appropriate that the NCST should also serve the following functions:

(a) Recommend measures for technology assessment, development, adaptation, adoption and diffusion in the country.

(b) Suggest measures to integrate a Science and Technology Plan with the Development Plans prepared by the Planning Commission.

(c) Introduce effective institutional arrangements in the various organs of the Government to help promote and monitor the implementation of the Science and Technology Plan.

(d) Secure funds and allocate them to the various R&D institutions in the light of national development priorities.

(e) Recommend to Government on science and technology related policies in the areas of taxation, import, export and industrialisation to create appropriate infrastructure for maximising technology transfer and economic growth and development.

(f) To suggest measures to strengthen environmental pollution monitoring and control.

(g) Take adequate steps to popularize science and technology among the people in general.

(h) Promote regional and international cooperation in science and technology on bilateral and multilateral basis.

It is generally recognized that engineering research is needed to provide the vital link in the commercialization of research results and in adoption, adaptation and digestion of imported technology. However, in Bangladesh although research in agricultural and medical sciences have been organized through the aegis of the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) and the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC) respectively, institutions engaged in engineering research in such areas as water resources, housing, transport, etc. have not yet been able to develop any well-coordinated dynamic research programme.

An Engineering Research Council may, therefore, be created in line with the Medical Research Council. Its prime objectives will be to

(a) identify thrust areas for research in engineering sciences;

(b) promote inhouse research and design capability in both public and private sector industries;

(c) coordinate and develop research in the existing engineering research organizations;

(d) provide facilities for interagency consultation for adoption, adaptation and digestion of foreign technology, and

(e) offer other related services to different organizations.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1502



BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UN--Bangladesh's new Permanent representative to the United Nations B. A. Siddiky has presented his credentials to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller a Foreign Office Press release said on Saturday reports BSS. Bangladesh Ambassador Siddiky said would make its best endeavour to uphold the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and continue to play its moderate and constructive role in the promotion of world peace security and economic and social development. Secretary General Cueller expressed appreciation of the "important role" Bangladesh had been playing at UN. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 10 Feb 86 p 3] /9274

ENVOY TO LUXEMBOURG --The Government have decided to concurrently accredit Mr Mohammed Mohsin, at present Ambassador of Bangladesh to Belgium as Ambassador of Bangladesh to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a Foreign Office announcement on Wednesday, reports BSS. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 27 Feb 86 p 8] /9274

GRANT FROM NETHERLANDS--The Netherlands will provide Bangladesh with 130 million Dutch guilders (about Taka 180 crore) during 1986 as development and commodity assistance. An agreed minutes to this effect was signed between the two countries yesterday (Tuesday). The amount is 6.4 per cent higher than the assistance provided last year. Decision about balance of payment, support would be taken later, says a press release of the Netherlands Embassy in Dhaka. More than half of the current year's assistance will be spent on commodities mainly for the procurement of fertilizer, raw cotton, black plain sheets and caustic sods. The agreed minutes were signed by Dr. S. A. Samad, Joint Secretary ERD and Ambassador of the Netherlands H. J. Du Marchie Sarvaas on behalf of their respective governments. The press release noted that disbursement performance of Dutch aid during past year had been "highly satisfactory" as is surpassed the jointly set targets. Both countries agreed that continued attention is to be given in this calendar year to on going activities with special emphasis on implementation aspects. Bangladesh is the third largest recipient of Dutch aid. Since independence Bangladesh has received Dutch assistance to the tune of Taka 1,408 crore. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 p 1] /9274

NEW STUDENT FRONT--Jatiya Chhatra Oikkyo Front, a new alliance of ten student organisations, was formed at a meeting of the representatives of the component student groups in the city on Wednesday. Mr Abdur Razzak Hiru, President,



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need to maintain records for a minimum of five years and to ensure that all records are properly indexed and filed.

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INDIA

IMPORTANCE OF INDO-U.S. COMPUTER HOOKUP NOTED

Source: THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

(Article by J. B. Parlane)

India

WASHINGTON, January 27

The government has started the multi-million dollar project to make more computers available to collaboration with the American company, Computer Corporation of America (CCA).

The CCA has been selling computers since the 1950s, and has been a major force in the development of the Indian computer industry. The government's decision to invest in computers is a major step in the development of the Indian computer industry.

The government is also planning to build a large computer center in New Delhi. This center will be the largest of its kind in the world. It will be a major center for the development of the Indian computer industry.

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importance of the sale and the actual sale of supercomputers is expected before the end of this year.

Some of the objections raised are primarily to the sale of supercomputers to India and power and may have to be cleared by the White House. These objections come mostly from pro-fusion arguments in the multi-level U.S. bureaucracy at the two important departments of state and defense.

The U.S. has been able to sell a supercomputer to one foreign country. In fact, in the world today, the U.S. and Japan are the only two countries that can make supercomputers.

A supercomputer can take millions of calculations in just one second. For example, the supercomputer called Cray 1, built by the CCA, can take about a million calculations in one second. This computer is the fastest in the world. It can do calculations in one second that would take other computers years to do.

sixty million instructions per second.

For India, extensive use of supercomputers could make weather forecasting near-perfect and help agriculture which helplessly depends on monsoons. But some elements that have been traditionally hostile to India have expressed the fear that India might use these to make a hydrogen bomb.

The clearance of the CCA collaboration project will make most of these fear and suspicions meaningless because many of the things that can be done by a supercomputer can be done by a series of main frame computers. Even the calculations for a thermonuclear explosion (hydrogen bomb) can be made by a couple of main frame computers networked together.

If the U.S. has agreed to transfer the technology for making main frame computers to India there is no point, it is argued, in refusing to sell supercomputers.

Soon after the government of India promises its decision to accept the collaboration, a contract will be signed between CCA and the public sector business Corporation of India Ltd (PSU). The terms of the contract have already been agreed upon.

According to these terms, CCA superframe computers will be produced in eight years. In the first phase a team of Indian computer engineers will be sent to the U.S.

Through a phased programme, CCA will supply staff training in coding to 200 Indian computer engineers and software engineers. The agreement will make Indian computer engineers self-reliant. The Indian effort is now less than half of their former cost.

The U.S. plans to be a professional computer center for the development of the Indian computer industry. The success of the plan will be judged by the number of Indian computer engineers who are trained.

INDIA

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON RAM SWARUP SPY CASE

Political Leaders Named

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] NEW DELHI, January 28 (PTI).

**T**HE alleged spy, Ram Swaroop Sabharwal, is alleged to have passed on official secrets to the U.S., West Germany, Taiwan and Israel.

The 53-year-old Swaroop, a Delhi-based representative of the business promotion council of Taiwan, is alleged to have passed on classified documents relating to defence, nuclear technology, details of meetings of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, proceedings of Parliament and on Punjab.

The chargesheet filed by the police in the court of the additional chief metropolitan magistrate, Mr. Bharat Bhushan, said the accused got these documents through his contacts after he started liaison with an Israeli diplomat in 1954.

The leaders mentioned in the chargesheet are Mr. K. P. Singh Deo, Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar, Mr. P. Upendra, Mr. Khushwant Singh, Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Mr. Arvind Netam, Mr. D. S. Jadeja and Mr. M. S. Sanjeevi Rao.

The notable opposition leaders mentioned are Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, Mr. P. K. Deo, Mr. Kanti Desai, Mr. Balraj Madhok, Mr. M. K. Shejwalkar, Mr. S. P. Malviya and others.

The 218-page documents including the chargesheet given to the accused today mentioned Mr. Y. K. Bhatnagar, editor of "Dainik Bhaskar," whom the accused allegedly used for anti-Soviet articles published in newspapers.

It also said that Swaroop had befriended Mr. Kanti Desai, son of the former prime minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, and used to collect "happenings at the top" from him.

The chargesheet said Swaroop gathered information "from his contacts among the members of Parlia-

ment and then passed on to U.S. diplomat."

Swaroop and his co-accused Javed Siddiqui had been charged under sections 3, 5 and 9 of the Official Secrets Act.

The information gathered by Mr. Kanti Desai included notes on talks between Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Leonid Brezhnev during the former's visit to Russia. It was passed on to American diplomats.

The alleged spy was also instructed by his American 'handler' to collect information on the Indira Gandhi assassination case from the proceedings of the Thakkar commission.

The charge-sheet said Swaroop had disclosed that he had asked one of his contacts, P. N. Laxmanan, of the PTI, to be on the look-out for material connected with the Thakkar commission as well as the Indira Gandhi assassination case.

Swaroop had first got in touch with Laxmanan when the latter returned from Moscow, and with his help filed a case in the Press Council of India against PTI, alleging Russian infiltration there, the charge-sheet said.

"As a result Laxmanan was obliged to Ram Swaroop. Accordingly, Laxmanan collected some material on the above mentioned subjects through one D. V. Desai of PTI, Bombay, in May, 1985, and gave it to Ram Swaroop, the charge-sheet said.

It said Swaroop had provided detailed notes and profiles of various

cabinet ministers, aides and advisers of the Prime Minister and the relationships of various chief ministers with Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to a counsellor of the West German embassy, Mr. Rolf Breitenstein.

According to the charge sheet, while the ERG embassy was helping Swaroop in "picking up the right members of Parliament", the Taiwan government was helpful in providing a free trip to such MPs as well as to retired senior officers of the armed forces.

The more important among the MPs were made convenors of the Indo ERG parliamentary group, in consultation with West German officials, it said.

Swaroop, after resigning as a field inspector in Bharat Insurance Society Limited in 1954, came in touch with an Israeli diplomat, named Caspi, who was working in Bombay.

The alleged spy started working for him at a salary of Rs. 200 per month and his assignment involved introducing MPs and journalists to Caspi and fixing up appointments at Delhi, the charge-sheet said.

To provide a cover to his activities, Swaroop joined the Assam People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), a Taiwan-based organisation, the chargesheet said.

As a member of the APACL and a lobbyist of Israel, he started getting friendly with MPs. In 1964, he took a ten-member parliamentary delegation, comprising among others, Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. K. Manoharan, Mr. K. Raja Ram, Mr. Balraj Madhok to Taiwan.

In 1974, in recognition of his ability to introduce and cultivate members of Parliament, he was appointed honorary representative of Far East Trade Service (FETS), Taiwan. He started getting \$100 per month in the beginning which was later increased to \$1,000 per year for establishment.

## Involvement Denied

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, January 28.

**M**R. K. P. Singh Deo, Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar and Mr. Sanjeevi Rao will be given an early opportunity to clear themselves of the shadow cast by the alleged link with Ram Swaroop, who is facing charges of espionage.

Papers relating to all the three men are to be referred to a supreme court judge for examination.

They can avail themselves of the opportunity to explain the circumstances in which they had at some point of time in the past come into contact with Ram Swaroop.

In any event, none of the three is accused in the case. Both Mr. Singh Deo and Mr. Chandrakar resigned as ministers and Mr. Sanjeevi Rao as chairman of the electronic commission only for the reason of upholding high tradition in public life.

Indications are that the process of reference to the supreme court judge would be completed in a short period. Competent circles in the government are not unduly exercised over the extent of their involvement.

Meanwhile, two members of the Rajya Sabha, Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Janata) and Mr. P. Upendra (Telugu Desam) repudiated attempts to link their names with the activities of Ram Swaroop.

In separate statements the two MPs explained that as politicians they meet several persons in public life but this has little to do with the activities of the men they meet.

Mr. Upendra said: "I had no connection with any of Ram Swaroop's activities. In public life, we come in touch with several people on various occasions. To give an impression that we were 'sympathetic' to Ram Swaroop is a motivated and mischievous effort to malign me and my party, which happens to be the main opposition group

in Parliament. I strongly protest against this insinuation.

"We are second to none in upholding the nation's security and integrity. In fact, myself and other members of my party have been stressing, on the floor of Parliament, the urgent need for plugging all leakages of vital information in sensitive areas and have been urging the government to take stern measures against those indulging in anti-national activities.

"This is an issue on which the whole nation is united and none should try to politicise a sordid affair."

Mr. Gurupadaswamy said: "I emphatically repudiate the insinuation made in the report, and deplore the devious methods in dragging our names in the whole affair. I want to make it clear that I can never show any sympathy to any person who indulges in anti-patriotic activities.

"I have always been fighting both in Parliament and outside for maintaining and safeguarding the security and integrity of our land. I wish to reiterate that those who indulge in anti-social and anti-national activities in any form can never have my sympathy at any stage.

"I am second to none in upholding the best interests of the country and its stability and security."

PTI adds: Mr. Chandrakar, Mr. Singh Deo, Dr. Sanjeevi Rao had accepted invitations from Ram Swaroop to visit Taiwan.

Mr. Chandrakar had visited Taiwan, along with a party of Indian journalists (Mr. Chandrakar is a journalist by profession) when he was not a member of Parliament on the occasion of the coronation of the son of Chiang Kai-Shek.

Asked about his resignation, Mr. Chandrakar said: "Since my name was mentioned by Ram Swaroop, propriety demanded that I should not remain in ministerial office."

Ram Swaroop is also learnt to have organised the trip of Mr. Singh Deo and Dr. Rao to Taiwan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arjun Singh, Congress vice-president, said it was for the

leader of the Congress party in Parliament to take action against the party MPs whose names figure in the charge sheet filed in the Ram Swaroop espionage case.

"It is the leader's domain," he said when asked what action would be taken against the MPs who visited Taiwan on the invitation of Ram Swaroop.

The chairman of the Press Trust of India (PTI), Mr. Ramnath Ganeski, today issued the following statement:

"I am concerned that names of two employees of PTI occur in the charge sheet filed in a spy case in the court of an additional chief metropolitan magistrate in Delhi.

"It is not for me to pre-judge the case but as chairman of PTI, I should like to state categorically that we would not permit the commitments of PTI as a national news agency to be eroded in any manner. We would in every possible way help unearth truth and deal with offences as prescribed by law."

### LEKHI CONNECTION

The charge-sheet also said Ram Swaroop had a "special relationship" with Mr. P. N. Lekhi, counsel for Satwant Singh in the Indira Gandhi assassination case.

Documents seized from Swaroop showed that he utilised the services of Mr. Lekhi in filing a case in the Delhi high court against the posting of four Soviet diplomats who were alleged to have been declared persona non grata in other countries on charges of spying, it said.

Besides, Mr. Lekhi also availed of the hospitality of Swaroop and had been to many foreign countries at his expense. The alleged spy, according to the charge-sheet, had disclosed that the Americans had provided through him to Mr. Lekhi a sum of Rs. 20,000 to organise a three-day meeting of the Afghan legal committee in 1981.

Mr. Lekhi was also sponsored on a visit to Bangkok in 1982 at the instance of the Americans, it said.





1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Although the numbers show strong and well-founded support for the Superfund program, the statistics of a single poll do not tell the whole story. Congress has the duty to listen to the concerns of the people and to act accordingly.

Although many of the people who are not in the "other" category do not belong to the ruling party in the legislature, but look to reach the same in future, they are not in a real sense at all in a minority. The foreign community will have to understand the government's attitude towards its foreign part of the population in order to be able to conduct an effective foreign policy.

It is very rare for these viruses to be detected by serological techniques, as the prevalence of anti-PCR was less than 1% (Table 1). The results of the serological analysis were therefore negative for the majority of the specimens. The results of the PCR analysis were positive for 10 of the 100 specimens (10%) and were negative for the remaining 90 specimens (90%).

[illegible]

The authors also discuss the importance of the "cultural" context in which the research was conducted, and the need for a more holistic approach to the study of the family. They argue that the family is not just a collection of individuals, but a complex system of relationships that is shaped by a variety of factors, including culture, social structure, and the environment. They conclude that a more holistic approach to the study of the family is needed, one that takes into account all of these factors and their interactions.

[illegible]

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

(Article by 'Ashik Sen')

(1000)

The large stone supports the original top floor, though the roof is a modern construction of stone, framing out the windows and porch. It is noted that a former gas storage tank was used for the chimney in the construction of the tower about 1900.

It is important that future research be able to track individual-level responses to the treatment as well as the degree of compliance with the program as the outcome. The study would need to be powered to detect the true impact of the intervention. Future research should also be able to track compliance with the program as the outcome. The study would need to be powered to detect the true impact of the intervention.

Their own comparative study  
greatly resembles that of the present  
one, and is published in the *Journal of  
the Royal Society of Medicine*. Their  
conclusion is that there is no significant  
difference between the two groups of  
patients, and that the results of the  
treatment are similar.

The second question is to consider what consequences should follow from that answer. There is, first, a matter of principle. It is not clear that the fact that a government is not democratic is sufficient to justify the withdrawal of aid. It is not clear that the fact that a government is not democratic is sufficient to justify the withdrawal of aid. It is not clear that the fact that a government is not democratic is sufficient to justify the withdrawal of aid.

These authors assume, for the most part, that the authors of the past of their cities have constructed the "ideal city." As a member of the staff of the city government, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the country's idealization of the past and would suggest that these authors present the change that is the dominant reality.

It is a shared concern that the lack of involvement of the non-indigenous communities in the indigenous sector and the indigenous sector would not represent a general consensus in support of indigenous development through education and social entrepreneurship models.

"Intelligence agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany and Taiwan have actively co-operated with the US intelligence agencies and their counterparts. They also intend to support the political, economic and cultural relations with foreign powers."

The charge sheet said Barr became in 1979 an integral part of a major propaganda campaign in honor of the 100th anniversary of the 1900s and made attempts to influence the election and dividing of the government electoral process. News on Washington 2 January.

[illegible][illegible]

It should also be noted that while the government had been paying the capital costs, it received little if anything during the 1980s, and paid up to 10 percent for the service. There was a period of time when private use of the roads was almost non-existent, but that has changed.

• • • • •

concern with the Indian Canadian Commission came through the alleged activities of Joseph Lobb, as well as the query whether material connected with the Thekkay Commission which is pending the results of one of that Commission's efforts.

While more material will be made available to light when the Foreign Office is further substantiated, although it has been stated there is to go on to some further discussion with regard to the Government's IT facilities, particularly regarding the protection of IT resources as well as the government's view of the IT sector's future.

The second problem is that the commitment of Berlin has seemed to border on that of general acquiescence. He has been too kind and gentle in his approach and unwilling to be too rigorous in his work. The lack of the necessary backbone has cost the party of friends and strength. It is a pity that the party has been too lenient.

In other words, the destabilization force of the US population, in which political attention has been a to a large extent of left and moderate opinion in our country, has been effectively engaged as a result.

The authors have been unable to find any other studies that have examined the effect of the type of information provided on the type of response given. However, it is possible that the type of information provided may have an effect on the type of response given. For example, if the information provided is more detailed, the response may be more detailed. If the information provided is more general, the response may be more general. The authors are currently conducting a study to examine this possibility.

The second, more sophisticated, approach is to show that one is working with a "strongly normal"  $\mathcal{L}$ -structure. This is a structure  $\mathcal{M}$  such that for any  $\mathcal{L}$ -formula  $\varphi$  and any assignment  $\sigma$  in  $\mathcal{M}$ ,  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi[\sigma]$  if and only if  $\mathcal{M} \models \varphi[\sigma']$  for any assignment  $\sigma'$  in  $\mathcal{M}$  that differs from  $\sigma$  only in the values assigned to variables that do not occur in  $\varphi$ . This is a property of the structure  $\mathcal{M}$  itself, and not of the assignment  $\sigma$ . It is easy to see that any structure  $\mathcal{M}$  is strongly normal if and only if it is a model of the following set of sentences:

their results should be made public.

Now is not the time to score debating points but to act with utmost responsibility and urgency. Once again the ugly reality has been revealed that the US imperialists are waging and have for years been waging an undeclared war against the freedom of India. That war reached a peak point with the assassination of Mrs Gandhi but it did not stop with it.

Prase may have been shown on Rajiv Gandhi for being 'different' from, or having the potential to be 'different' from, his mother and to be more 'reasonable and conciliatory' than the imperious confrontational lady. But he has not been and will never be forgiven for not having shirked his responsibilities when destabilisation was staring at all in the face following Mrs Gandhi's murder.

The present Prime Minister will also not be forgiven for having recognised and for expressing his recognition of the reality that the Soviet Union is a true and tested friend of India.

After he assumes an obstacle in the way of the destabilisation of India and acknowledges the Soviet Union as a trusted friend, the war that was waged against the Government headed by his mother would continue to be waged against the Government headed by him.

Some of the signals that were and are still coming from the Government at Delhi have not well-served of the Prime Minister to consider a claim as to whether the previous Government's assessment and approval of US operations in India as a government activity was being reconsidered. It may well be that these and similar were subtle operations and it could also be that there is not yet a really useful foreign government understanding among all the official decision makers.

But the charge that is also a significant signal which should not and cannot be ignored. That is, there have been persons who are out with a view to make the country but also to have the purpose. The purpose is stated in the charge sheet given below: the 1974 collection of classified information

to that of conspiracy and subversion.

It is clear, however, that this conspiracy has ramifications which either the Government has not been able to discover or about which it is not prepared to take all of us into confidence. It would be not just people but anti-national to believe that the US intelligence agency, along with its West German and Taiwanese collaborators, have contented themselves with allegedly just employing Ram Swarup. It is, surely, the duty of the Government to relentlessly follow up whatever clues are in their possession but with the understanding that the danger to the nation requires the unearthing of all the conspiratorial time limits.

The accusations made in this case as well as in the earlier Congress Forum case also pinpoint the vulnerability of the ruling class and the ruling apparatus as a whole. Certainly not all sections of the class nor of the apparatus are either vulnerable or penetrated. If this were so there would be no need for any conspiracy by the US intelligence agency. Or even a conspiracy could never have been engaged in the way that it has been. It is not now a matter that the Indian State, taking the view as its broadest view, is already a neo-colonialist or a client over India.

But, as was pointed out long ago, by a former CIA employee Philip Agee in his unpublished exposure entitled *The Company Men* is that most of the world intelligence machines are particularly vulnerable to penetration of sorts of penetration. The machine may not be as vulnerable as many other machines. But the manner in which Mrs Gandhi was assassinated shows that we are not all that much of an exception in we are being progressively engaged and captured to be.

One of the main reasons why we are so penetrated is the nature and activities of the apparatus of the intelligence from which most of the ruling apparatus comes. It could be perhaps something to all the sections of the intelligence as an organisation to understand

is wrong to believe that all of them, much less the intelligentsia as a whole, are neo-imperialist. Certainly not. The Indian intelligentsia in the overwhelming majority, including a good part of its upper crust, are patriotic.

But if there is any section of the ruling apparatus that is penetrable, if not penetrated, it is the upper crust of the intelligentsia. Their upspringing, their manner of living, their aspirations and their make-up generally turn them out as, in fact, around a person-in-view, non-Indian resident in India. They scarcely need to be corrupted since they are already so willing, as a defendant in a rape case once said about an accusing lady of somewhat easy virtue.

A nexus seems to be forming between them and the somewhat more recent entrants into the charmed circle, i.e. the members of Parliament and State Assemblies. Once again, it has to be emphatically stated that this correlation does not apply to all MPs and MLAs. Very far from it. Most of them are, whatever else may be their failings, patriotic Indians. Running down of politicians is a popular pastime with many who are themselves a part of "Shakti, Jan Iktadhar". It is the way by which politics as a game is to be understood, paving the way to the particular "democracy" of Ambedkar and favoured by the propensity of the "total population" of the late Jyoti Prakash Narayan.

Nevertheless there is a vitalist nexus developing between, at least some MPs, MLAs and the neo-imperialist bourgeoisie and big business firms, employers, multinational firms. It is not the bourgeoisie and the big bourgeoisie, however, who are trying to open the political waters to runoff the pollution any way of life. It is the other side of the road, the all-powerful who are now, larger MNCs, known as "multinationals" in conformity to the changes in modes and

mores of the upper crust Harijans.

It is, in this context, not without significance that one of the alleged activities which the US intelligence agency made Ram Swarup engage in was anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism. It is also significant that despite knowing this, as his Taiwan connection so loudly proclaimed, he was able to catch so many fish, as it were, from both ruling and opposition net. Left parties.

Perhaps it would not be wrong to say that anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism could well have been the basis on which the alleged operator brought some into his net.

Personas, of course, fully entitled to their personal views regarding Communism and the Soviet Union. But this does not mean that they should not review these views on the basis of the common ground of patriotism. In the present situation of national danger everywhere, surely, who does India has much to learn as to whom anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism serve.

This is no longer a theoretical question. The charge sheet itself makes it clear that an integral part of the design for subversion of India by the US intelligence agency was "damaging Soviet-Indian relations". And the alleged spy was himself a part of the Anti-Communist League. Anti-Communism after all is the main plank of anti-Sovietism, however much the "Rising national interest" had to be played.

At the same time it has to be emphasised that, considering what the charge sheet has revealed, such engagements were surely profitable and strongly encouraged since party interests should not come in the way of commerce and common enterprise on the part of all Left, democratic and patriotic forces on the scene of national reconstruction and recovery.

31 March 1986

INDIA

## INDIA CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR MOSQUE DESECRATION

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Text]

United Nations, Jan. 28 (UNI): Voicing "shock" at the desecration of the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, India last night charged Israel with trying to consolidate its domination over Arab territories by "encouraging" the Arabs to leave.

Addressing the United Nations Security Council, the Indian delegate, Ms Savitri Kunadi, said the al-Aqsa incident "represents a much wider malaise and is a direct consequence of the illegal occupation by Israel" of the holy city of Jerusalem and the Arab lands.

The Arabs have complained that twice this month Israeli securitymen escorting some Knesset (Parliament) members entered the mosque and used violence against the worshippers. The Israelis have claimed that the visitors were provoked to violence.

The 15-nation council, meeting at Arab request, has no formal proposal before it but a working paper being circulated "strongly deplores the violation of sanctity of al-Hara al-Harif."

It "recognises that any destruction or profanation of the holy shrines in Jerusalem or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act may

seriously endanger international peace and security."

It asks Israel to observe scrupulously the norms of international law governing military occupation, specially the Geneva convention, and prevent any hindrance to the discharge of the function of the supreme Islamic council in Jerusalem.

Those functions include any cooperation the Islamic council may seek from nations with predominantly Muslim populations and from Muslim communities for repair of Islamic holy places.

According to diplomats, the proposal, if put to vote, is likely to be vetoed by the United States.

Ms Kunadi warned that West Asia will have no just and lasting peace without Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories it has occupied since 1967.

The Council has heard many Arab speakers assail Israel since the debate began more than a week ago.

Those "terribly agitated" by the profanity of Zionists entering the mosque should consider doing something to liberate the holy land instead of resorting to "routine rhetoric" in the Security Council, he said.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1436

INDIA

DELHI PLANS EXPANSION OF BORDER POLICE FORCE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jan--The Border Security Force has intensified surveillance and patrolling of the western and the eastern frontiers to check infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities, it was officially stated yesterday.

Senior officers of the force are making frequent visits to the borders to monitor and supervise the functioning of the BSF with a view to improving its morale and efficiency.

An official note said that the Minister of State for Internal Security, Mr Arun Nehru, at the BSF raising day function recently had expressed the Government's resolve to increase the strength of the force and provide it with sophisticated equipment so that it could perform duties effectively.

In accordance with the decision, the Government has sanctioned a five-year scheme for expansion of the BSF as also for its modernization. This will strengthen the surveillance on India's borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh.

After taking over office Mr Nehru visited the borders and training centres and held discussions with officials to assess the situation. It was felt that the border has become porous and is not secure because of movement of smugglers and illegal migrants. The new scheme has been evolved in the light of the assessment.

As part of the scheme, it is proposed to construct observation towers and equip the border outposts with long-range binoculars and night vision devices along Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura borders.

The proposals sanctioned by the Government also envisage development of border tracts both on the eastern and western frontiers and provision of adequate number of motor cycles and jeeps to the BSF personnel for effective patrolling.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1435



INDIA

BANGLADESH INFILTRATORS SAID TO HEAD FOR DELHI

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Feb 86 p 9

[Test] Patna, Feb. 19--After Assam, West Bengal and Bihar, the Muslim infiltrators from Bangladesh, who are entering India in large numbers every-day, are setting their eyes on New Delhi.

Fifty-five such infiltrators who were apprehended in Barharwa railway station in Santhal Parganas on Sunday and Monday said the agents who helped them cross the Indian border had promised to get them settled in India or take them further to Pakistan. The head travelling ticket collector, Mr K. M. Singh, apprehended one group of 33 infiltrators at Barharwa station on Sunday. One of the infiltrators, Nur Ahmed, (35), said that they were to board the 13 Up Howrah-Delhi Express from Kiul station the same night but were caught at Barharwa station.

Nur Ahmed and most of his accomplices, many of them teenagers, hailed from Pheni district in Bangladesh. According to them the agents took 3,000-5,000 takas for a contract that said they would be taken across the border. At Pheni the infiltrators were kept in a camp for one week where they were trained in preparation for crossing the border. The training included introduction to the geography of West Bengal, Bihar and New Delhi. They were asked to remember some of the names of some important places and personalities of the areas through which they were to travel.

After the training period they were taken to nhaka and then to Nawabganj in Rajshahi district. From there they crossed the Padma River on boat to enter Murshidabad district in West Bengal and then boarded the Howrah-Gaya Passenger at Sujnipara station. If the infiltrators, version is to be believed, they left Bangladesh because they lost everything in the floods four months ago. They had to work on daily wages for eight takas. The agents charge each infiltrator anything between 3,000 and 5,000 takas and fixed amount is paid to Bangladesh Vahini, the BSF personnel on the Indian border, and the Government Railway Police in India. The railway routes taken by the infiltrators are invariably 345 Up Howrah-Barharwa Passenger and 331 Up Howrah-Gaya Passenger. Some of the infiltrators also arrive in trucks. A group of 22 infiltrators were caught in Barharwa bazar a week ago arriving in trucks.

According to official records nearly 200 Bangladeshi infiltrators were apprehended in Barharwa alone between last October and February 17. There is no

estimate of those who manage to cross Bihar, settle here, or go to New Delhi. Hundreds of such infiltrators must be crossing the border every day from different routes. If some of them are apprehended it is partly because of a group of young people who help the railway staff in nabbing the infiltrators. According to Mr Uma Shankar Sharma, a college teacher of Barharwa and Mr Kamal Bhagat, lately the infiltrators are settling in the hills of Santhal Parganas in the midst of the Adivasi population and more are settling in the "diara" of Sahepganj and Dumka districts in Santhal Parganas.

The railway ticket collectors who have been instrumental in nabbing the infiltrators are being threatened by the Government railway police and the Bihar police. The allegation against the police is that they are not only lenient but callous in apprehending the infiltrators. For instance, on February 16 the railway ticket collectors apprehended some Bangladeshis at eight in the morning and immediately informed the railway police. It took the police eight hours to arrive on the scene.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1473

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE  
ANALYSIS OF THE DATA  
OBTAINED FROM THE  
EXPERIMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

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INDIA

INDIAN SPACE PROGRAM WITH FOREIGN PARTICIPATION (PPTL 54)

Source: THE TIMES OF INDIA, 24 Feb 86 p 9

(cont.)

INDIA, February 23 (PTI)

The national space council, headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, today said that India was engaged in the process of signing the suborbital satellite pact with Pakistan.

The pact, which will be the first of its kind in the world, will allow the two countries to launch satellites for the purpose of weather forecasting and other civil uses.

The pact is expected to be signed by the two countries in the near future. It will be a landmark in the history of space cooperation between the two nations.

The pact will also mark the first time that India has signed a space agreement with a neighboring country.

(PTI, New Delhi)

India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched on September 19, 1975, by the Soviet Union. It was the first satellite launched by India and the first satellite launched by a developing country.

India's second satellite, Rohini, was launched on July 18, 1980, by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It was the first satellite launched by India and the first satellite launched by a developing country.

in agreement to launch a satellite for the purpose of weather forecasting.

"If there is any obstacle, it will be removed," said the Prime Minister. "We are determined to sign the pact."

In the Indian national assembly today the minister in charge of space affairs, Mr. T. T. Krishnaswami, said that the government was committed to the space cooperation of the Indo-Pakistan agreement on the supply of satellite launch vehicles and other space technology to be used in India's space program.



[Text]

The new program was announced by the U.S. Department of Justice, which said it would be the first time that the department would be able to prosecute a company for failing to report a security breach.

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# PAKISTAN SAID TO WHIP UP ANTI-INDIAN FEELING

Madras THE HINDU in English 23 Feb 48 p 3

[Article by C. E. Ruddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.—There again the radio-Pakistan news for an hour today has whirled a storm of anti-Indian propaganda, and the news has been a success.

A new wave of anti-Indian propaganda has been whipped up in Pakistan by publishing today exaggerated accounts of the communal violence in Calcutta and Bombay. (The Hindu, Madras, Feb. 23, 1948.)

The Congress Union, which is the main body of the Indian National Congress, has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign.

The news given for the performance of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign is that the Congress will be the main body of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign.

There will be no end of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign.

Every effort is being made to whip up anti-Indian feeling. The news is that the Congress will be the main body of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign.

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The Government of India has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign. It has been in the forefront of the anti-Indian propaganda campaign.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye.

The last American action already taken is better, in the Government's view, than it would be otherwise. The fact that the United States is taking steps to establish more technical cooperation and better working relations with the Government of Thailand is important in itself, and the United States is pleased to see that they are not being influenced by the anti-Asian

As we described in our informal presentation to the U.S. Congress in 1995, individuals, even those who have the benefit of their own life experiences, cannot understand these activities in general, or the specific activities, in general, without appropriate scientific background. Thus, the scientific basis.

**James A. Brown** The Group Division has been part of the portfolio of the past several years. The Division focuses on technology in manufacturing and services. Integrated, moving forward with a strategic vision of quality and innovation. Integrated solutions are provided by the Group. The Group Division has been a key player in the success of the company. The Group Division has been a key player in the success of the company. The Group Division has been a key player in the success of the company.

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It should be noted that the results of the 1990 study have been confirmed by a 1992 study which also reported that the three categories have been operating since 1980 and that therefore, according to the data of 1990, 1991 and 1992, the respondents do not have theoretical motivation, but this seems to occur, normally, in the implementation of the new strategy in the companies.

The above attitudes, says the book, put off the black civil movement for decades. He showed, as he stated, colleagues in work in the 1950s, a group withdrawn to their personal life in domestic work, eager to "be well" and "be known." They had been asked to find the most serious members of the group, so the few could enter the "domestic sphere" of the black community. The book is a study of the black community in the 1950s.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers want and what problems they are trying to solve. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that addresses that need. This often involves brainstorming and sketching out ideas. The third step is to create a prototype, which is a preliminary model of the product. This can be done using various materials and techniques, depending on the nature of the product. The fourth step is to test the prototype, which involves showing it to a group of people and gathering their feedback. This feedback is used to make improvements to the product. The final step is to create a final version of the product, which is then ready for production and distribution.



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The new law will permit the Federal Reserve to increase its purchases of Treasury bills to a maximum of \$100 billion and to a maximum of \$100 billion in Treasury bills. The law also permits the Federal Reserve to increase its purchases of Treasury bills to a maximum of \$100 billion and to a maximum of \$100 billion in Treasury bills.

The first responsibility was to ensure that the company was profitable. This was achieved by reducing costs and increasing sales. The second responsibility was to ensure that the company was a good citizen. This was achieved by contributing to the community and the environment. The third responsibility was to ensure that the company was a good employer. This was achieved by providing a safe and healthy work environment and offering competitive wages and benefits. The fourth responsibility was to ensure that the company was a good customer. This was achieved by providing high-quality products and services and offering excellent customer service. The fifth responsibility was to ensure that the company was a good neighbor. This was achieved by respecting the rights of the community and the environment.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the type of soil on the growth of the plants. The data are presented in the form of a table with the following columns: Type of soil, Height of plants (cm), and Weight of plants (g).

Type of soil	Height of plants (cm)	Weight of plants (g)
1. Sand	15.2	12.5
2. Clay	18.7	15.8
3. Loam	22.1	19.3
4. Peat	25.6	22.7
5. Humus	28.9	26.1

The results show that the plants grown in peat soil have the highest height and weight, while those grown in sand soil have the lowest. This is due to the fact that peat soil is rich in organic matter and has a high water-holding capacity, which provides the plants with the necessary nutrients and moisture for growth.

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To be effective in the long run, the curriculum must be designed to be relevant to the needs of the community and to the needs of the individual.

121. "Cognitive-behavioral" is a term popularized by \_\_\_\_\_.
122. \_\_\_\_\_ is a learning experience that occurs in the workplace.
123. \_\_\_\_\_ is a learning experience that occurs in the workplace.
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

*"The Challenge of Education"*  
This was intended to stimulate  
wide and serious interest in  
how we govern and administer.  
Government, after all, is educa-  
tion that the State has made of  
all members of the people and  
many useful times and approaches  
have emerged. A part of the new  
educational policy will be presented  
thence to Parliament.

Indigenous communities have three basic survival laws: unity, discipline and control of violence. These cannot be long-term legitimization and innovation. Foundations would provide the full diversity of beyond cultural traditions and their underlying unity. They would take the best of our culture in the present. Respecting it with their heart and struggle. They realized there would be to help the social barriers created during the national role in all its forms. The reason will also act as motivating force and which has enriched the country's cultural life.

### Major trends



our own feet or not. If we do, there is no question that we have to curb the growth of consumption of petroleum products and we have to be self-sufficient in oilseeds.

We also have to have a fresh look at our imports of capital goods. We do not want to shut out new technology because that will harm us, but we have to make sure that such technology meets the rigorous criteria of essentiality. External financial flows are needed but Government is determined that India is never at the mercy of foreign banks and institutions. Economic independence and self-reliance are central to our philosophy of development. We shall pay whatever price is required to maintain our economic independence.

The primary objectives of our foreign policy continue to be the promotion of non-alignment, achievement of peace and nuclear disarmament, erasing the legacy of colonialism and racialism, and building of a just world order.

We welcome the resumption of high level dialogue between the USSR and USA. It is imperative to take urgent steps to bring about a freeze in the nuclear arms race and a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban treaty. The six nation initiative has called for these measures. The Delhi declaration of January, 1985 has had a good impact on public opinion throughout the world. The leaders of the six countries are in touch with one another about further steps.

During the last one year the atmosphere in the sub-continent has distinctly improved. We have succeeded in making progress with our neighbours in many fields. But we remain concerned about the ethnic situation in Sri Lanka and Pakistan's continued pursuit of a nuclear weapon capability. We remain convinced that the situation in Sri Lanka can be settled only through political means. Attempts to seek a military solution will fail and will only result in the loss of large number of innocent lives.

The Government welcomes the establishment of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) launched in Dhaka in December, 1985. We expect that it will help strengthen

forces of friendship and cooperation in our region.

The Government has made untiring efforts towards the resolution of the major areas of tension. At the Commonwealth meeting in the Bahamas in October, in which the Prime Minister participated, our delegation played a leading role in the adoption of the Commonwealth accord on South Africa. We continue to demand comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa. If the authorities there, and other governments in a position to influence South Africa, do not act in time, violence on large scale will become unavoidable.

The Prime Minister also attended the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The Nassau declaration on world order, adopted by Commonwealth leaders, contained a strong plea for adherence to international norms and principles and the strengthening of the United Nations. Support for the United Nations system is one of the corner-stones of our foreign policy. We are concerned at the growing threat to the multilateral institutions and the increasing tendency to resort to unilateral action. The Government supports international efforts to combat international terrorism, while recognising the rights of people under colonial occupation to use all means to attain their just objectives.

## Foreign visits

The Government deplotes the fact that the Palestinian people continue to be denied their inalienable rights, including the right to an independent homeland of their own. Until this basic problem is tackled, West Asia will not see a lasting peace.

The Prime Minister paid official visits to the USSR, Egypt, France, Algeria, the US, Bhutan, the UK, Cuba, the Netherlands, Vietnam, Japan, Oman and Maldives. Our traditionally close and friendly relations with the USSR have been further strengthened following the Prime Minister's discussions with Soviet leaders in Moscow. The visit to the US has significantly enlarged the content of our bilateral relations with the US. The Prime Minister visited Dhaka to express

our solidarity with the people of Bangladesh during the cyclone disaster and participated in the meeting of heads of State and Government for launching the Southasian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Prime Minister addressed the UNESCO during the visit to France. He addressed the annual conference of the ILO in Geneva.

We had the privilege to host visits by the kings of Nepal and Bhutan, the queen of the Netherlands, the Presidents of Mexico, Maldives, Swaziland, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Indonesia and Pakistan, the Chairman of PLO, the Head of State of Ethiopia and the Prime Ministers of Poland, Yugoslavia, Mauritius, Britain, New Zealand, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Trinidad and Tobago. The crown prince and princess of Norway and the Pope also visited India.

Let me now outline some priority areas for 1986-87 and beyond. The need of the hour is to enable the poor to better their lives, science and technology have to support this fundamental objective, to this end, the Government is mounting technology missions in the following areas:-

(i) drinking water for all villages, (ii) eradication of illiteracy, (iii) vaccination and immunisation of children, (iv) production of oilseeds and manufacture of edible oils, (v) improved communications.

In the course of the year more thrust areas will be identified with the object of using technology for improving productivity in industry and agriculture. In selected areas science and technology missions will endeavour to place India in the front rank of scientific activity.

A comprehensive agriculture policy will be formulated to promote an optimal cropping pattern, to improve water and soil management to increase productivity of all crops, to enhance the incomes of small and marginal farmers and to enlarge our hard-won self-sufficiency in foodgrains through higher production of oilseeds and pulses, a time-bound action plan will be drawn up to take the green revolution to the eastern region.

It is gratifying that a national consensus has emerged on treat-

ing water as a national resource. The Government attaches high priority to the evolution of a national water policy which would optimise the use of water for agricultural, industrial and other social needs.

## FP programmes

The Government has carried out an indepth analysis of our family planning programmes. Profiting from the experience of the past, a more effective strategy for family planning is being worked out and will be announced shortly.

The focus on anti-poverty programmes will be sharpened. A new programme, which builds on the success achieved by the revised 20-point programme, is being formulated and will be announced soon. It will bring together all the elements, policies and programmes for a major national effort to tackle the problem of mass poverty in all its manifestations, specifically the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Programmes for the social, economic, educational and cultural development for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections will be vigorously implemented, the implementation of the 15-point programme for the development of minorities, with special emphasis on increasing economic opportunities, will be closely monitored.

To rapidly increase employment, to stimulate development in backward areas and to enhance the efficiency of Indian industry to serve the masses better, a more comprehensive framework of industrial policy is required. Many changes have already been made in our industrial policy which now reflects the new thrust for modernisation, absorption of new technologies and promotion of indigenous technologies.

High cost and inefficient industry hurts the poor, because it absorbs resources that are needed to create new jobs for them. A vast increase in the production of goods and services for the masses in rural and urban areas is central to our strategy for the removal of poverty. This necessitates a fresh look at policies governing scale of production, capacity utilisation, the role of indigenous technology, labour productivity, the detailed

regulatory mechanism, the future perspective for small and medium industry and the existing administrative and management apparatus. Industry must serve the large masses.

To meet the challenge of maintaining

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To meet the challenge of maintaining a viable balance of payments position, a major thrust for promotion of exports and tourism is called for, any slackening of progress on this front will jeopardise our overall development strategy. The Government will take new initiatives in this critical area.

It is imperative to effect changes in our administrative system to bring it in tune with the objective of growth with social justice. Management in the Government has to be imbued with a new social outlook, it is not a question of imposing something from above, the impetus to reform must come from within, the national community as a whole must debate issues affecting the working of the administrative system. A concrete agenda of action will thus emerge for implementation, our watchwords must be improvement of efficiency and enforcement of accountability.

## Electoral laws

To safeguard the health and vitality of our basic political institutions, changes will be needed in our electoral and other laws. The Government will hold wide-ranging consultations with the leaders of political parties with a view to formulating concrete proposals to ensure clearer public life.

The vision of a mighty India will be realised only in the actual lives of men and women who have strength of character, tenacity of purpose and commitment to excellence. The Government's strategy for human resource development aims at developing these qualities in our national life. The new education policy will be an integral part of this strategy. It will aim at the physical, intellectual, cultural and moral development of society in a harmonious fashion.

It is not enough to state objectives, a national mobilisation is essential to ensure that the resources required to implement the education policy are forthcoming. Even more important is the involvement of the youth, students, teachers, the intelligentsia, workers and farmers in giving a new direction to the national effort in this area.

Education has to be transformed from an activity in the classroom to a social process for building the India of our dreams. It has to be integrated more closely, both with production and our commitment to conserve and enhance our cultural heritage — to make us proud to be India.

The years ahead are years of challenge. The Government has taken a number of measures to accelerate growth, to modernise the economy and to give new content to our programmes for achieving social justice, it is imperative to impart a sense of urgency to the task of implementation.

Much has been achieved this past year, and the hopes and expectations of our people are high. As their representatives, you have the onerous duty to fulfil their aspirations, above all people's representatives and organisations of all political persuasions should work together to strengthen the secular and democratic foundations of our society.

The forces of violence and fanaticism have to be fought. The



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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the corporation.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the corporation.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the corporation.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION  
FOR THE YEAR 1900

STATE	POPULATION	AREA	WEALTH
ALABAMA	1,000,000	52,420	\$1,000,000,000
ALASKA	15,000	588,000	\$1,000,000,000
ARIZONA	100,000	29,700	\$1,000,000,000
ARKANSAS	1,000,000	36,330	\$1,000,000,000
CALIFORNIA	1,000,000	77,800	\$1,000,000,000
COLORADO	500,000	104,000	\$1,000,000,000
CONNECTICUT	500,000	5,540	\$1,000,000,000
DELAWARE	100,000	2,450	\$1,000,000,000
FLORIDA	500,000	17,000	\$1,000,000,000
GEORGIA	1,000,000	59,700	\$1,000,000,000
ILLINOIS	3,000,000	57,900	\$1,000,000,000
INDIANA	2,000,000	36,400	\$1,000,000,000
IOWA	1,500,000	28,300	\$1,000,000,000
KANSAS	1,000,000	82,000	\$1,000,000,000
KENTUCKY	1,500,000	40,300	\$1,000,000,000
LOUISIANA	1,000,000	52,400	\$1,000,000,000
MAINE	500,000	9,300	\$1,000,000,000
MARYLAND	1,000,000	11,700	\$1,000,000,000
MASSACHUSETTS	1,500,000	8,000	\$1,000,000,000
MICHIGAN	2,000,000	24,600	\$1,000,000,000
MINNESOTA	1,500,000	22,500	\$1,000,000,000
MISSISSIPPI	1,000,000	46,900	\$1,000,000,000
MISSOURI	2,000,000	69,400	\$1,000,000,000
MONTANA	100,000	117,000	\$1,000,000,000
NEBRASKA	1,000,000	77,300	\$1,000,000,000
NEVADA	50,000	110,000	\$1,000,000,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	500,000	9,300	\$1,000,000,000
NEW JERSEY	2,000,000	8,700	\$1,000,000,000
NEW YORK	5,000,000	47,100	\$1,000,000,000
NORTH CAROLINA	1,500,000	50,800	\$1,000,000,000
NORTH DAKOTA	500,000	70,600	\$1,000,000,000
OHIO	3,000,000	22,100	\$1,000,000,000
OKLAHOMA	1,000,000	69,600	\$1,000,000,000
OREGON	500,000	24,800	\$1,000,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA	4,000,000	44,800	\$1,000,000,000
RHODE ISLAND	500,000	1,540	\$1,000,000,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,000,000	16,000	\$1,000,000,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	500,000	77,000	\$1,000,000,000
TENNESSEE	2,000,000	42,000	\$1,000,000,000
TEXAS	1,500,000	69,700	\$1,000,000,000
UTAH	100,000	84,000	\$1,000,000,000
Vermont	200,000	9,600	\$1,000,000,000
VIrginia	2,000,000	42,800	\$1,000,000,000
WASHINGTON	500,000	71,300	\$1,000,000,000
WEST VIRGINIA	1,000,000	62,000	\$1,000,000,000
WISCONSIN	2,000,000	23,900	\$1,000,000,000
WYOMING	100,000	97,800	\$1,000,000,000

THE  
JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE  
1911

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Journal of Management Inquiry 23(1) 3-17

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 105–112

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 395–402

"This was just a matter of the way we collected the data and we didn't know the correct way to collect it," he says. "It was a mistake."

There is also evidence that the impact of the 1997-1998 Asian crisis on the business cycle in the United States was not as strong as it was in the United Kingdom. The impact of the Asian crisis on the United States was relatively small, and the impact on the United Kingdom was relatively large. This is because the United States has a more diversified economy than the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom is more dependent on exports from the Asian region.

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 395–402

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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The 1996-97 season was characterized by relatively high water temperatures in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, and the 1997-98 season was characterized by relatively low water temperatures in the same area. The 1997-98 season was also characterized by relatively low water temperatures in the San Francisco Bay Area.

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SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, ARMY ENGINEERING CENTER, WASH. DC (15-00000)

FROM: THE ARMY ENGINEERING CENTER, WASH. DC (15-00000)

1. The ARMY, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, has completed the construction of a pipeline and canal system for the purpose of conveying water to the farmers of Pajala, Barro Colorado and San Juan de los Rios. The system was completed on July 1, 1965.

2. The construction of such a pipeline is authorized in paragraph 4 of the Pajala settlement of 1964 signed by the United States and the Government of Panama.

3. Pursuant to the 1964 Pajala settlement, a judge of the Supreme Court, the tribunal will also settle the question of water used for domestic purposes and for the cultivation of the lands of Pajala and Barro Colorado regarding the shares in their remaining water.

4. Findings

The appointment of the tribunal was made through a Presidential Decree promulgated in 1964. The tribunal has been asked to give its decision in due season.

An official certification issued to the ARMY that "In pursuance of Section 4 of the Pajala and Barro Colorado Settlement, 1964, the Central Government hereby refers the following matters specified in paragraph 4 of the Pajala settlement to the said tribunal for certification and adjudication, namely:

- (1) "The farmers of Pajala, Barro Colorado and San Juan de los Rios will continue to get water not less than what they were using from the Arroyo system as on July 1, 1965. Water used for domestic purposes will also remain unaffected. The question of usage claimed shall be settled by the tribunal.
- (2) "The claim of Pajala and Barro Colorado regarding the shares in their remaining waters will be adjudicated by the tribunal."

7-174  
CSC: 4600/1411



THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, 1965

COMMISSIONER OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION, NEW DELHI

Part I

New Delhi, Jan. 25. The gross domestic product at current prices for 1964-65 is estimated at Rs. 17,100 crore, against Rs. 15,000 crore in 1963-64, showing a rise of 14 per cent which is lower than the 1963-64 annual average. The growth rate during the previous year was 14 per cent.

The average annual growth in real national income during the 1964-65 year is 11 per cent. At current prices, the national income in 1964-65 was Rs. 17,100 crore against Rs. 15,000 crore in 1963-64. This increase of 14 per cent at current prices was due to the 11 per cent rise in the 1964-65 year.

The estimates were prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Some slow growth. The overall growth of 11 per cent during the year has been achieved despite a shortfall in agricultural production during 1964-65. The production of foodgrains recorded a fall of about four per cent and was 146.2 million tonnes during 1964-65 compared with the revised production of 152.4 million tonnes in 1963-64. The production of kapes and silks on the other hand reached the revised level of 43

million tonnes and 11.5 million tonnes respectively in 1964-65. The growth of industrial production also registered a rise of 11 per cent, 11 per cent and 11 per cent respectively during the year. The increase, however, did not offset the decline in foodgrains production and as a result the net domestic product from agriculture fell by 11 per cent during the year.

The growth in the mining sector is significant, being 11 per cent during the year. The higher growth rate in this sector is due to increased production of crude oil and coal, which went up by 12.8 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively. The manufacturing sector registered a slightly higher growth of 11.1 per cent in 1964-65 compared with 10.7 per cent in the previous year. The iron, gas and water supply also registered a higher growth rate of 11.8 per cent compared with 10.8 per cent in the previous year. The services sector also contributed towards the rise in the real income.

Per capita income. The per capita income in real terms is estimated at Rs. 172 for 1964-65 against Rs. 161 in 1963-64, registering an increase of 6.8 per cent during 1964-65. The per capita income at current prices was Rs. 2,344 in 1964-65 against Rs. 2,160 during the previous year.

Consumption expenditure. Private final consumption ex-

production in current prices, which rose to \$1.14 billion in 1980/81, having fallen to \$1.05 billion at the previous harvest. A further 10 per cent rise was expected in 1981/82, which would take the 1982/83 harvest to \$1.27 billion in current prices and \$1.12 billion in 1981/82 prices. Over the years, the share of manufacturing expenditure in total in total private investment has been decreasing, except in 1980/81, which was mainly due to investment in food grains. However, in 1980/81, the share rose again in the value added in 1980/81. The share of clothing, and furniture, food and power, and transport, and communication, which had declined sharply in 1980/81, also increased in 1981/82.

**Saving.** The domestic saving during 1980/81 amounted to \$1.55 billion against \$1.51 billion in 1980/80, constituting 16.2 per cent of net domestic product at market prices against 16.2 per cent in the previous year. The saving of the public sector has grown up by 15.2 per cent from \$1.25 billion in 1980/80 to \$1.44 billion in 1981/81.

Saving of the private sector has also increased by 12.8 per cent from \$1.15 billion in 1980/80 to \$1.30 billion in 1981/81. In the public sector, however, the saving has gone down considerably by 24.1 per cent from \$1.12 billion in 1980/80 to \$0.85 billion in

1981/81. This fall is mainly due to a substantial fall in 1980/81 in the saving of industrial sector. Investment, including depreciation, amortisation, which would have been about \$1.05 billion in the saving of non-departmental expenditure.

**Investment.** The rate of net investment in net capital for the first twelve months is 17.4 per cent during the year against 17.7 per cent in 1980/80. Thus, the rate of capital formation has been higher than the rate of saving. The highest rate of capital formation was that of saving in the in the saving of capital formation. However, the rate of capital formation during 1980/81 remained almost at the same level as in the previous year. Following the trend of the previous years, the rate of investment in 1981/81, gross addition to fixed capital in 1981/81 is 14.9 per cent in 1980/81.

The net addition to the stock in the public sector during 1981/81 is \$1.44 billion, which is more than double of the previous year. The 1981/81 system that has an upward trend of stock of food grains, and of manufacturing establishment, equipped in the manufacture of transport equipment. However, net addition in the stock in the private sector showed a decline from \$1.25 billion in 1980/80 to \$1.15 billion in 1981/81, resulting in the net decrease of \$100 million.

1801A

# PAPER REPORTS CONTENTS OF THE CHARTER FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 Jan 68 p 11

[West] Agartala, Jan 29--The underground Tribal National Volunteers want to negotiate with the Centre on the basis of a five point charter of demands, which includes promulgation of inner line permit system in Tripura and Union Territory status for the State Tribal Autonomous District Council, reports PTI.

Highly-placed official sources said that the three other points in the TNV charter of demands are detection of foreigners with October 15, 1967 as the cut-off date, appropriate rehabilitation benefits at par with those accorded to other insurgent groups in the Northeastern region and grant of general amnesty to TNV guerrillas, besides, restoration of all alienated tribal lands taken possession by non-tribal settlers since 1960.

The sources said that the charter of demands was drawn up by the TNV at their underground "capital" in Singha in Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts on November 10.

They said that the TNV is, however, prepared to settle the cut-off date for determination of "foreigners" in negotiation with the Centre. The charter of demand said, "the TNV wants to ensure detection of foreigners entering Tripura after 15th October, 1967 or any other mutually acceptable date".

The sources said the tribal underground leadership might agree to stretch the cut-off date to 1962 to ensure that Bangali speaking immigrants from erstwhile East Pakistan entering Tripura in the aftermath of the 1963-64 communal riots can be eased out of the State.

The TNV leadership have alleged "great interference" in the workings of the Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council from the "refugee State Government", and decided to urge the Centre to accord Union Territory status to the Council.

For preserving "at least the existing demographic balance in the Council area and the State", the TNV leadership have demanded the promulgation of the inner line permit system applicable in some of the other Northeastern States like Nagaland.

The sources said that the TNV envisages the five-point charter of demand to form the "core of dialogue" with the Centre. The TNV leadership have decided that they would not respond to the repeated appeals of the State Left Front Government for "honourable surrender".

INDIA

# EXODUS OF TRIBALS REPORTED AS TRIPURA CROPS FAIL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Feb 86 p 17

[Text] Agartala, February 23: Starvation conditions resulting from a complete failure of the "jhum" crop and lack of government support has triggered off an unending exodus of poor tribal cultivators from South Tripura's backward Raima Valley area to Assam and Mizoram in the past one month.

Over 150 tribal families have already migrated to the Tiflemara forest near Hailakandi in Assam's Cachar district and the Tripuribari area of Mizoram, according to reliable reports.

The Tripura Upajati Samity (TUS) MLA from Raima Valley, Mr Rabindra Debbarna, has given a list of 106 tribal families who have migrated from Raima valley due to acute food crisis in this area. Mr Debbarna told newsmen that the TUS has already started an agitation in this area demanding immediate declaration of the Raima Valley as a "food crisis zone" and urgent government support to the starving families to prevent further exodus.

The failure of the "jhum" crop in the valley has been compounded by poor prices tribals got this year for jute produce. As against about Rs. 300 per month last year, they secured only Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 this year with "Mahajans" cornering the market by taking advantage of the valley's remoteness and failure of the government's large-scale agricultural multi-purpose societies to purchase more than 25 per cent of the crops in the area.

The "Mahajans" had cornered the jute growers' card at Gandachhera and Mandirghat; two major markets in the area, and were reaping the benefits of the government's support price which stands at Rs. 72.50 per maund.

The co-operatives do not make immediate payments due to "low cash availability" thus forcing the tribals to hand over their crops to "Mahajans" as the poor hillmen need immediate cash to purchase essential commodities.

The Tripura's grain bank branch at Gandachhera, the only bank branch in Raima Valley, has been compelled to stop crop loan advances following reports that the previous tribal loan beneficiaries in the area had migrated to Assam and Mizoram without repaying the loans. Though senior government officials have confirmed the tremendous food scarcity in the areas, the ruling CPM organ, "Daily Desher Katha" has blamed extremist activities in the area for the exodus of tribal families from the Raima Valley.

INDIA

TRADE, ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH INDONESIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 24 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

India has agreed to increase its investment in joint ventures in Indonesia and enter into closer cooperation in the field of small-scale industry and technical training in that country, reports UNI.

This was decided at high level official talks held in Jakarta last week on trade and economic relations between the two countries. The Indian side at the talks was represented by Commerce Secretary Prem Kumar and the Indonesian side by Director General of Foreign and Economic Relations Atomono Suryo.

The meeting, preparatory to the ministerial-level talks likely to be held shortly in India, also agreed to consider long term trade arrangements in respect of some bulk items.

Commercial deals between the two countries were also discussed by the Indian delegation, which was accompanied by representatives of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), the State Trading Corporation (STC), and the Minerals and

Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) according to an official release.

Both sides offered 10 fellowships to each other for training in designated areas of expertise.

The Indonesian side showed particular interest in the areas of small-scale industry, manpower development, machine tools, telecommunication, tea culture, engineering, industry and agriculture.

A wide range of cooperation and a mode of continuous consultations in the technical field was agreed upon. To strengthen economic and commercial relations over a wide front, the establishment of an institutional mechanism was discussed and organisations in areas holding the greatest potential were identified on both sides to interact with each other.

A series of promotional measures were also envisaged in the fields of railways, chemicals, aluminium production, supply of iron ore pellets from India and trade fair participation to promote cooperation in the identified sectors.

/9274  
CSO: 4600/1780

INDIA

TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 24 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

New Delhi, Feb. 23: India and Poland have signed a bilateral agreement on trade and payments for 1986-90.

The bilateral agreement provides for all commercial and noncommercial transactions to be paid in non convertible Indian Rupees. A trade turnover of Rs 450 crores has been targeted this year. This is six per cent higher than last year.

Another important feature of the agreement is the provision for invoicing imports from Poland in Indian Rupees, instead of US Dollars.

The exports from India would continue to be in Indian Rupees, as in the past. This provision will facilitate imports from Poland and raise the volume of exports from India.

The new pact will also include

a long-term trade plan for 1986 to 1990, cover major items of import and export. This kind of advance indication will promote the growth of trade between the two countries.

The agreement, which was signed yesterday "paves the way for further development of trade and economic contacts between Poland and India," Tass said.

The first trade agreement between India and Poland was concluded in November 1959. The trade turnover between the two countries has since increased from Rs 2 crores to Rs 220 crores last year.

The two countries also signed a protocol on reciprocal deliveries of goods in 1986-1990. Under the terms of the agreement Polish-Indian trade is to double by the year 1990 compared with 1985.

/9274

CSO: 4600/1479





It has been the traditional practice to award an "honorary" degree to someone who has made a significant contribution to the field of education. In the past, this has been done for individuals who have made significant contributions to the field of education. However, in the past, this has been done for individuals who have made significant contributions to the field of education. However, in the past, this has been done for individuals who have made significant contributions to the field of education.

The authors have received no grant or other financial support for this work. The authors have no other competing financial interests or patents.

The University of California, at Berkeley, received the first application for admission to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1868. The number of students in the first class was twenty. The first class of students was graduated in 1870. The first class of students was graduated in 1870. The first class of students was graduated in 1870.

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... a program will be an effective short- and long-term approach to development which will be the backbone of the necessary agricultural infrastructure to the nation's growth and the national income. Any attempt to remove the focus to the national balance will have to take into account the national balance in terms of food and production. Therefore current and long-term national balance, national income and other national balance factors will be considered in the national balance of the nation.

As mentioned, one of the major efforts is to improve with the quality of student learning. These efforts are reflected in the work of the Center for the Study of the Student, which has been established to coordinate and enhance the educational efforts of the university. The center is currently conducting a study of the student's experience at the university, and the results of this study will be used to develop strategies to improve the student's experience.

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net of crude oil, grew by about 7.6%. Nonetheless, the trade deficit for the first six months exceed Rs 4,000 crores".

The survey noted that most of the increase in import growth in the first half of the year was on account of bulk commodities--oil, fertilizers and sugar--and equipment and materials for public sector projects and programmes. It predicted that the overall growth in imports should be substantially lower for the year than initial trends had suggested.

#### Agriculture

The survey observed that despite drought in several regions, agricultural production was expected to show a marked recovery from the decline in 1984-85. The erratic and inadequate rainfall during the monsoon had been somewhat compensated for by the excellent pre-sowing and early rabi season rains. Consequently, while the kharif output was not likely to increase, rabi production was expected to show a sharp rise. As a result, the survey expected the overall growth in agricultural production to be about 3% in 1985-86 (in contrast to a decline of 0.9% in 1984-85), with the foodgrain output in the order of 150 million tons as compared to 146 million tons in the previous year. Food stocks reached a record level of 29 million tons in June 1985 and with a good rabi harvest, stocks are expected to remain high.

The rising stocks of wheat and rice might reflect some imbalance in the cropping pattern, with the growth in wheat and rice acreage occurring at the expense of some other crops, notably oilseeds, sugarcane, and pulses, in which production had fallen short of demand. In view of the high imports of edible oils and sugar during 1985-86, the survey emphasized the need to improve incentives for indigenous production of oilseeds and sugarcane.

Referring to infrastructure, the survey said that the growth rates in most of the key sectors were higher in 1985-86 than in the previous year and substantially higher than the average annual growth rate recorded in the Sixth Plan. Thermal (including nuclear) power generation increased by 15.5% in April-December 1985 over the same period of 1984. This was even better than the impressive increase of 14.2% recorded in 1984-85. Railway movement had shown an exceptionally strong performance this year, with revenue earning goods traffic increasing by 9.1% in April-December 1985 over the corresponding period of 1984.

But hydel power generation had been disappointing, showing a decline of 4.8% in the first nine months of the year over the corresponding period of the previous year. As expected, the growth in crude oil production had slowed to about 4.3% in the first nine months of this year. A disturbing feature of the petroleum sector was the rapid rise in imports of crude oil and petroleum products in 1985-86. This had placed substantial pressure on the balance of payments. The survey cautioned that the current rate of growth in petroleum imports "is not sustainable".

As regards the industrial sector, the survey described the series of important industrial policy measures taken during the current year to generate higher

growth in output and employment. While the impact of the measures would take some time to take effect, early indicators pointed to a favourable response to the recent industrial policy initiatives. The indicators included the spurt in registration in de-licensed industries, significant recourse to the new broad-banding facilities, a sharp increase in the letters of intent granted, a marked rise in consents for capital issues and an unprecedented boom in the stock market. Industrial production also showed signs of acceleration in recent months.

### Manufacturing Sector

During April-November 1985, the manufacturing sector, with a weight of 81.2 in the industrial production index, recorded an acceleration growth of 6.82 from 6.0% in the same period the previous year. "However, there was slow growth in mining and quarrying sectors, partly reflecting the deliberate policy to stabilize coal production, while pithead stocks were reduced from the peak levels attained in 1984-85," the survey said.

On prices, the survey said the Wholesale Price Index increased by 3.12 between end-March 1985 and January 25, 1986, the lowest increase for the period for the past seven years. During January and February 1986, certain administered prices were raised. The prices of manufactured items had remained fairly stable in 1985-86. Agricultural prices had been volatile with the prices of some items rising and of others falling (in particular, jute, cotton, tea and coconut). The agricultural commodities for which prices increased were mainly wheat, vegetables and sugar. Prices of a large number of items, however, either remained stable or somewhat declined. "Domestic edible oils are important items of the food basket whose prices remained stable over the year. While the rise in the price of wheat has occurred after a substantial decline in its price last year, vegetable prices have recorded a continuous increase. Sugar prices increased as a result of a fall in sugarcane output, as area under cane decreased sharply over the last few years," it said.

The impact of a rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, particularly food items, was much greater in the Consumer Price Index where these items were given a higher weight. Consequently, the CPI had risen faster than the WPI, recording an increase of 7.5% between March and November 1985. Much of the increase could be attributed to the usual sharp seasonal increase in the CPI that occurred between April and October and a downward seasonal pressure on the CPI for the remaining months of 1985-86 would normally be expected.

### Successful Start to Plan

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 Feb 86 p 7

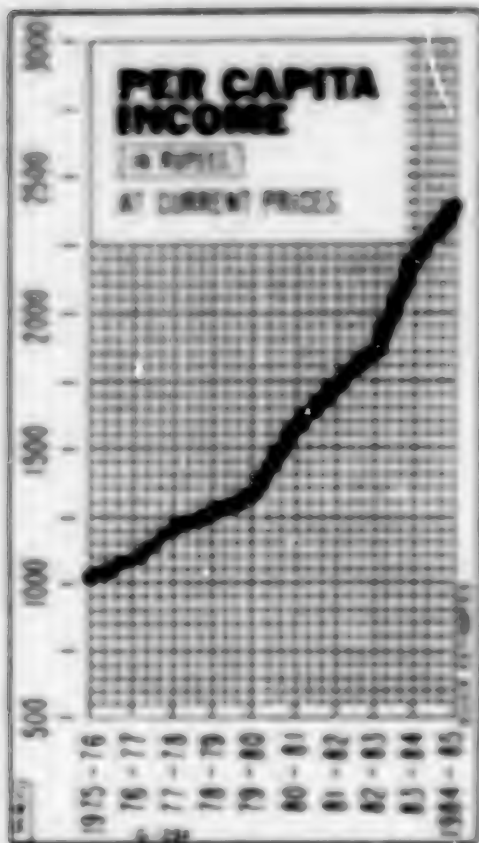
[Text]

NEW DELHI Feb 25

The pre-budget economic survey for 1985-86 presented to Parliament today notes that the year 1985-86 has seen a successful start to the Seventh Five Year Plan. The survey highlights the policy initiatives that have been taken to boost economic growth, reinforce anti-poverty programmes, reform industry and provide a new direction to foreign policy.



in 1975 a grain output of 1.2 million tonnes, a 10 per cent increase on the 1974 level. The growth rate of 10 per cent in 1975 was equal to the 10 per cent target of 1974. The 1975 output was 1.2 million tonnes.



has been shown in the increase in the number of the number of the rate of inflation recorded in the last 10 months of the year.

The survey also shows that despite drought in some of the regions, agricultural production is expected to show a marked recovery from the decline in 1984-85. The erratic and inadequate rainfall during the monsoon has been somewhat compensated by the increased pre-monsoon and early rains. Consequently, while wheat output is expected to increase, rice production is expected to show a sharp rise. As a result, the survey expects the overall growth in agricultural production to be about 3 per cent in 1985-86 (as against a decline of 0.9 per cent in 1984-85) with foodgrains output in the order of 180 million tonnes as compared to 165 million tonnes in the previous year.

**Record stocks** Food stocks reached a record level of 20 million tonnes in June 1985 and with a good rain harvest, stocks are expected to reach a high. A major effort was made during the year to improve distribution by supplying wheat at heavily subsidised prices to the poorer sections as well as by improving effective demand through enhancement of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).

On the supply side, the rising stocks of wheat and rice may reflect some imbalance in the cropping pattern, with the growth in wheat and rice acreage occurring at the expense of some other crops, notably oilseeds, sugarcane and pulses, in wheat production.

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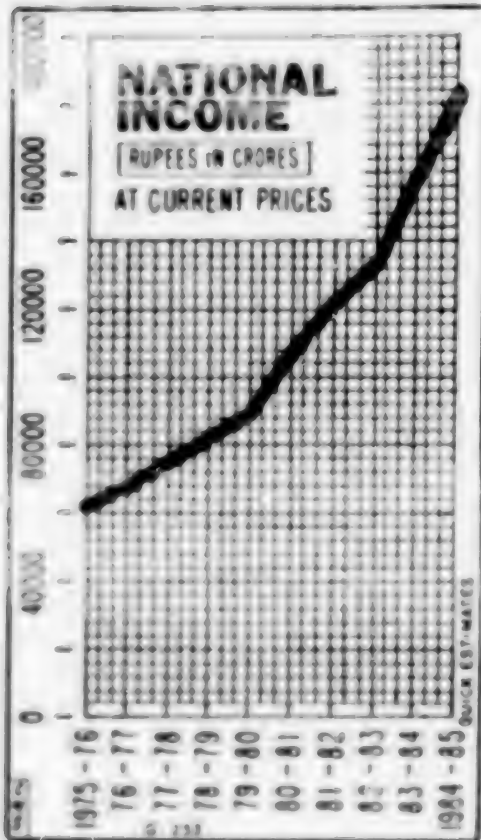
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**Pattern of payments** The timing structure for the completion of the payment of payments varies with the type of debt. A structured feature of the

economy. Provisional data indicate that imports increased by nearly 25 per cent in the first six months of 1985-86 over the first half of the previous year. Total exports showed a marginal decline of 0.7 per cent mainly on account of tapering off of crude oil exports in 1985-86, following an increase in domestic refining capacity. Exports, net of crude oil, grew by about 7.6 per cent. Nonetheless, the trade deficit for the first six months exceeds Rs 4,000 crores.

Most of the increase in import growth in the first half of the year was on account of bulk commodities (such as oil, fertilizers and sugar) and equipment and materials for public sector projects and programmes. The survey states that import of bulk commodities appears to have been bunched in the first half of the financial year with advance information pointing to a marked slackening in the growth of bulk imports in subsequent months. Therefore, the survey predicts that for the year as a whole the overall growth in imports should be substantially lower than the initial trends suggested.

The survey indicates that the balance of payments continues to benefit from larger remittances from Indian workers abroad and substantial capital inflows including accretions to non-resident deposit accounts. The overall foreign exchange reserves have shown a decline of Rs 324 crores in the current financial year up to the end of January, 1985.

**Problems and prospects:** Looking ahead, the survey notes that the Seventh Plan's development strategy emphasises the creation of employment opportunities and reduction in the poverty ratio in the country. The Plan's development strategy is expected to lead to a reduction in the poverty ratio from 37 per cent in 1984-85 to less than 26 per cent in 1989-90.

The survey observes that three quarters of the population still lives in the rural areas, and the quality of agricultural performance is a key determinant of their conditions of living. It is essential to improve agricultural yields in lagging regions of the country, not only in the interest of overall production but also to maintain regional balance in development and to tackle the deep-seated problems of rural poverty which are especially acute in those areas which have yet to reap significant benefit from the green revolution.

The survey calls for vigorous efforts to accelerate the spread of new high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat (and the necessary supporting infrastructure) to the eastern region of the country, where yields are now well below those enjoyed in the north and north-west. It will also be necessary to pursue technological breakthroughs in pulses and oilseeds. The survey notes that increased production of these crops can also be encouraged through better pricing policies.

While broad-based agricultural growth provides the key to the alleviation of rural poverty, it needs to be complemented by a vigorous implementation of the major anti-poverty programmes. Since foodgrain stocks are expected to remain well in excess of buffer stock requirements, the survey points to further scope for strengthening of food-for-work components of the existing anti-poverty programme.

In the manufacturing sector, the survey expects the recent industrial policy initiatives to lead to higher growth and employment. It cautions that some adjustment in costs is inevitable and the policies will have to be carefully designed in order to minimise these costs and give sufficient time to industry to adjust to the new challenges. The survey draws particular attention to the development needs of the capital goods industry.

The survey draws attention to the fact that rapid growth of agriculture and industry is crucially dependent on satisfactory performance in the infrastructure sector. It stresses the importance of better performance in the power sector. It notes that a one per

cent increase in the national plant load factor average is roughly equivalent to adding 500 MW of new installed capacity costing about Rs 500 crores. Similarly a one percentage point reduction in transmission and distribution losses would yield about Rs 450 crores of extra revenue each year.

The survey reiterates the cautionary note of the two preceding Economic Surveys regarding the difficult balance of payments situation in the latter half of the current decade. This expectation is based on a combination of factors, including the anticipated declaration in indigenous oil production, the protectionist trend in international trade, the bunching of repayment obligations from past external borrowing, the diminished prospects for concessional assistance and the uncertainty about the flow of remittances from abroad.

The survey emphasises that the key to greater self-reliance, sustained growth and manageable balance of payments lies in efficient import substitution and improved export performance. The alternatives to higher export growth are compression of the country's import bill for essential items, which would jeopardise economic growth, or a resort to much higher levels of external borrowing which could lead to unsustainable debt service obligations. In the survey's view neither alternative is acceptable.

The survey also stresses the importance of select import substitution of key bulk imports. According to the survey, net imports of petroleum products have to be contained in the long run, through higher indigenous production. In the medium term, the survey favours a two-pronged approach to the management of petroleum demand, involving vigorous measures to economise on energy use coupled with improved production and use of non-petroleum energy resources. It calls for measures to encourage the production of key agriculture-based bulk items such as sugar and edible oils, which figure heavily in imports.

This will have to combine a systematic and long-term approach to agricultural pricing with the development of necessary agricultural infrastructure in the relevant regions and for the crops concerned.

With regard to fiscal issues, the survey calls for careful control of non-Plan revenue expenditure and the maintenance of present fiscal strategy for increasing revenues. An important task of fiscal policy, the survey observes, is to grapple with the problem of the parallel economy. This will require continuation of the present strategy of reducing the underlying economic causes of the parallel economy, while simultaneously strengthening the administration and enforcement of fiscal and economic laws.

The survey stresses that non-inflationary funding of

## Key sectors do well

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

The key infrastructure sectors have performed well during the first nine months of the current financial year, according to the economic survey presented to Parliament today.

Coal despatches, electricity generation by thermal stations, revenue-earning goods traffic carried by the railways and cargo handled at major ports, in particular, showed considerable growth during April-December 1985, it says.

The coal despatches increased by 10.4 per cent as against an annual growth rate of 8.3 per cent achieved during the Sixth Plan. Consequently, the accumulation of pithead stocks has been checked.

Thermal, including nuclear power generation, showed an increase of 15.5 per cent compared with an annual growth rate of 11.8 per cent during the Sixth Plan.

Revenue-earning originating goods traffic showed a high increase of 9.1 per cent as against a growth rate of 4.1 per cent during the Sixth Plan.

Cargo handled at major ports registered an increase of 14.2 per cent as against an annual increase of 6.3 per cent achieved during the Sixth Plan.

Crude oil production and coal production have shown moderate increases of 4.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. However, hydel generation registered a fall of 4.8 per cent, the survey says.—PTI.

the Seventh Plan will require fulfilment of the targeted levels of surplus generation by the public sector enterprises. The public sector pricing has to reflect normative costs at acceptable levels of efficiency. There are no short cuts to the urgent task of improving efficiency in the use of the resources in the public sector, as indeed elsewhere in the economy.

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INDIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT--New Delhi, Feb 18--Japan has agreed to extend a loan of Yen 32 billion (Rs 175 crores). This followed the signing of Indo-Japanese assistance agreement by Japan's Ambassador in India, Mr Takunmi Hosaki, and the Union Finance Secretary, Mr S. Venkitaraman, here today. The loan of Yen 30 billion (Rs 167 crores) has been allocated for the Assam turbine power plant and transmission line project. A small part of the loan of Yen 1.58 billion (Rs 8.8 crores) has been sanctioned for debt relief grant aid for 1985-86 and Yen 43 million (Rs 24 lakhs) as cultural grant aid to Visva-Bharati University for 1985-86. The loan assistance of Yen 30 billion for the Assam gas turbine power plant and transmission line project is a follow-up of the special loan assistance announced by the Government of Japan for this project on the eve of the visit of Mr Rajiv Gandhi to Japan in November last. This loan assistance is repayable over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years, and carries an interest rate of 4.25% per annum. The cultural grant aid of Yen 43 million to Visva-Bharati University is available for import of equipment from Japan for promotion of fine arts, agricultural and adult education programmes in India. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Feb 86 p 9] /9317

RAJ NARAIN ILL--Lucknow, Feb 13--Mercurial and ebullient chief of the All-India Socialist Party Raj Narain, now convalescing in local Balrampur Hospital, today gave a seemingly bizarre explanation for his current illness. Mr Narain firmly believes that one Gumnami Baba who died at Faizabad was none other than Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and according to a local evening paper, the erstwhile "Hanuman" has sufficient proof of this fact. The sad demise of the Baba, the report quoting the leader says, has "shell-shocked" Mr Raj Narain to the extent that he had to be hospitalised. However, the report fails to shed some light on the delayed shell-shocking as the death of Gumnami Baba occurred in September last which has affected Mr Narain now, some six months later. Meanwhile, Miss Lalita Bose, the niece of late Netaji, filed a writ petition before the Lucknow bench of the Allahabad High Court which has since directed the district magistrate of Faizabad to prepare an inventory of the belongings of the said Baba. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Feb 86 p 6] /9317

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JAGNIVAN RAM ILLNESS--London, Feb 11 (PTI)--Congress-J president Jagjivan Ram was admitted a London hospital for treatment of bronchial asthma immediately after his arrival from New Delhi today. The veteran politician was driven in an ambulance to the Brompton hospital straight from Heathrow Airport where he was received by India's Deputy High Commissioner R.C. Arora and a doctor. He walked from his seat in the plane to the ambulance. Mr Ram, aged 78, is accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mrs Meera Kumar, Congress MP. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Feb 86 p 1] /9317

CPI SECRETARIAT MEETING--The CPI has expressed its grave concern over the developments in Punjab, particularly the renewed and dangerous activities of the extremist elements who have taken physical possession of the Golden Temple complex. In a resolution at its two-day meeting in the Capital, which concluded on Tuesday, the CPI Central Secretariat urged the Akali Dal Ministry to take firm steps to deal with the situation. The party also took a serious view of the situation arising out of the failure of the Mathew Commission and said "What is at stake today is the Punjab Accord itself." A wait and watch attitude or shilly-shallying and dithering on the issue any longer would undo whatever good was achieved by the accord, the resolution said, and urged the Prime Minister to take initiative and confer with the Punjab and Haryana Chief Ministers to arrive at a political settlement. Meanwhile, the CPI has decided to send a three-member delegation, led by party general secretary C. Rajeshwara Rao, to attend the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The delegation, which is due to leave for Moscow on 22 February at the invitation of the CPSU, will have CPI National Council secretary M. Farooqi and Mrs Geeta Mukherjee, MP, as members. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Feb 86 p 6] /9317

INDO-SOVIET ACADEMIC COOPERATION--Madras, Feb 11--Anna University will be collaborating with institutions in the Soviet Union for research purposes in the areas of control systems, crystal growth and semi-conducting crystals. This is a sequel to the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, identifying the University after consultation with the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Specialised Secondary Education. The programme involves exchange of faculty, organisation of joint seminars, implementation of joint research schemes, and publishing joint research papers, according to the Registrar of the University. It is a part of the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme which provides for the development of bilateral academic links in specific fields. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 12 Feb 86 p 12] /9317

MEGHALAYA PARTY DISSOLVED--Shillong, February 9 (PTI)--The All-Party Hill Leaders Conference (APHLC), a major regional party in Meghalaya, has been dissolved, according to a party release here. The release, issued here today, said the dissolution of the party followed its formation of a new party, Hill People Union, with another regional party the Hill State Peoples Democratic Party (HSPDF) on November 16 last. The decision to dissolve the party was taken at a special session at Dilma in east Garo hills on last Friday. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Feb 86 p 7] /9317



RAJASTHAN MINISTERS RESIGN--Jaipur, Feb 7 (UNI)--The governor, Mr Vasantryao Patil, tonight accepted the resignation of the minister for the Indira Gandhi canal, Mr Narendra Singh Bhati and the minister of state for animal husbandry, Mr Ramsingh Bishnoi, on the advice of chief minister Mr Harideo Joshi. An official release said the departments held by Mr Bhati had been entrusted to the revenue minister and Mr Bishnoi's departments had been given to minister for cooperatives, Mr Ramdeo Singh. No reason was given for the resignation of the two ministers. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 8 Feb 86 p 1p /9317

NAVY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLED--New Delhi, Feb 3 (PTI)--A major reshuffle has been effected in the higher ranks of the Navy with Vice-Admiral J.G. Nadkarni, flag officer commanding-in-chief, Eastern Naval Command, being appointed the new vice-chief of naval staff. He will succeed Vice-Admiral K.K. Nayar, who is retiring. Vice-Admiral S. Jain, currently deputy chief of naval staff, has been appointed the new flag officer commanding-in-chief, Western Naval Command. He succeeds Vice-Admiral S. Mookerjee, who is also due to retire. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 4 Feb 86 p 4] /9317

HIGHER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--New Delhi, Feb 4 (UNI)--There has been an increase of 6.3 percent in the industrial production during the first seven months--April to October--of the current financial year over the output in the same period of 1984-85. The average monthly index for the first 10 months of 1985--January to October--rose by 6.2 percent compared to the same period of 1984. The index of industrial production for October 1985 (base 1970-100), released by the Central Statistical Organisation, stood at 203.7, an increase of 8.1 percent over the index of October 1984. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 5 Feb 86 p 8] /9317

INDO-SOVIET JOINT VENTURES--Bombay, February 20: Future Indo-Soviet trade will be based more on technology and less on raw materials. Simultaneously, there is good scope for joint projects between the two countries for making items exclusively for each other's markets and for export to third countries, Dr. S. A. Pavlov, head of the Institute of Marketing Research, USSR, said on Wednesday. Speaking at a meeting with Bombay Union of Journalist (BUJ), he stressed that there was good scope for cooperation in the manufacturing industry, specially engineering goods. Dr. Pavlov said the Soviet market was now more quality conscious and Indian exporters should plan carefully while entering the Soviet market. He said mutuality of interests in trade between the two countries will continue to hold good including the rupee trade. He urged both sides to narrow the information gap in trade. For a balanced trade, Indian companies should buy more from the Soviet Union, he said. Dr Pavlov is presently in India for talks with Indian industrialists for increasing trade with the private sector. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 21 Feb 86 p 13] /9274

NAGALAND MINISTER DIES--Kohima, February 23 (UNI): The Nagaland co-operative minister, Mr Mohammad Hussain Anwar, died at the Jaslok hospital, Bombay, yesterday after a protracted illness, reports received here today said. He was 60. His body will be brought here tomorrow for burial. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Feb 86 p 9] /9274



NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED--New Delhi, Feb. 25--Mr Krishnan Raghunath, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, was today appointed India's Ambassador to the Philippines, reports UNI. An official announcement said he was expected to take up his assignment shortly. Mr Raghunath succeeds Mr R. N. Mulye. The announcement also said that Mr Prem Shunker, Additional Secretary in the Ministry, had been appointed India's Ambassador to Ireland. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26 Feb 86 p 1] /9274

TRADE UNION'S PLEA--New Delhi, February 19: The Congress-led Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) today urged the government to take a closer look at the increase in prices of petroleum products. The plea showed that elements in the ruling party were also disturbed by the economic policies of the government. The working committee of the INTUC meeting here under the presidency of Mr G. Ramanujam, pointed out that the increase in the levy of petroleum products along with the earlier rise in the administered prices of wheat, rice, fertilisers and coal would further aggravate the sufferings of the working and the middle classes. It observed that while the hike in the price of kerosene and cooking gas would affect almost every household, the additional levies would inflict considerable damage on the economy. The committee said one of the factors causing increased industrial sickness was the absence of adequate purchasing power left with the people. It urged the government to view the demand for increase in the floor level of exemption from income tax, not only as being in the interest of the middle classes but also as in the interest of the national economy. It also wanted the prices of essential commodities to be kept stable throughout the seventh plan period by administering appropriate remedies and eliminating middlemen. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Feb 86 p 9] /9274

SUPPORT FOR AQUINO--After careful consideration, the Government of India instructed the Indian Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Romesh Mulye, to pay a courtesy call on Mrs Corazon Aquino in Manila much to the consternation of the Marcos Government. The decision to extend this moral support to Mrs Aquino, the "defeated" candidate in the rigged presidential election, became all the more significant in the absence of the customary congratulatory message to the President, Mr Ferdinand Marcos on his "re-election." The Government of India has been wondering, after taking this unprecedented step of establishing contact with Mrs Aquino, whether it should ask the Indian Ambassador in Manila to attend the swearing-in ceremony of Mr Marcos on Tuesday, when he plans to assume office for another six-year term. Government relieved: But much to the relief of the Government of India there are reports that Mr Marcos has decided not to invite any foreign dignitaries or Manila-based envoys to his inauguration in the prevailing atmosphere of great tension. It would save India the embarrassment of asking its Ambassador to refrain from attending the swearing-in ceremony to indicate the country's sympathy for the Filipino people's struggle for restoration of democracy. The Indian decision to establish contact with Mrs Aquino was taken after the Japanese Ambassador in Manila called on her and the envoys of the European Economic Community issued a joint statement which Mrs Aquino interpreted as an expression of moral support. [Text] [By G. K. Reddy] [Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Feb 86 p 1] /9274

EASTERN NAVAL COMMAND--New Delhi, Feb. 23. Vice-Admiral, S. C. Chopra, has been appointed Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam. Earlier, he was commanding the western fleet. A graduate of the National Defense Staff College, Wellington, Admiral Chopra is one of the

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senior-most naval aviator. A qualified flying instructor, he commanded a squadron of fighters on board INS Vikrant in 1964 and later commanded the frigate INS Beas and the fleet tanker, INS Deepak. He was awarded the Nao Sena Medal in 1972 and the Ati Vishisht Seva Medal in 1985. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 24 Feb 86 p 7] /9274

CONSULATES IN UK--India, disappointed at the British authorities' handling of the situation created by the anti-Indian extremists, has closed down two of its consulates. The consulates were located in Liverpool and Glasgow, and headed by Assistant High Commissioners Yogendra Kumar and H D K Kakkar. The closure was ordered by the Indian Government last month. India has another consulate in Birmingham. Both Liverpool and Glasgow have a fairly large community of Indian settlers, where anti-Indian separatists have sought to spread disaffection. It was in Liverpool that Indian diplomat Ashok Mhatre was murdered two years ago by a gang of extremists, following the execution in India of notorious terrorist Maqbool Butt. The Government of India, which has been in close and constant touch with the British authorities since the rise in anti-Indian activities of separatist groups in Britain, has conveyed its disappointment at lack of effective action by the Conservative Government. Despite repeated assurances by Premier Markaret Thatcher, the British authorities' actions have been far from adequate, India has felt. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Feb 86 p 1] /9274

DEFICIT WITH EEC--New Delhi, Feb. 19 (PTI) India has run into a massive trade deficit of Rs 1,869 crores with the European Economic Community (EEC) during the first eight months of 1985. Disclosing this, an analysis in the latest issue of the Eurostat, published by EEC, said that India's adverse trade balance with the EEC was 1.79 billion European currency units (ECU) during the period in question. While the Community imported goods worth 1.97 billion ECU from India during the first eight months of 1985, its aggregate exports to India for the same period amounted to a huge 3.76 billion ECU. (One ECU was roughly equal to Rs 10.50). Commodity wise, trade between India and the EEC available till the first half of 1985 (January-June), show a big surplus for EEC from exports of chemicals, machinery and transport equipment. [Text] [Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English 20 Feb 86 p 9] /9274

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